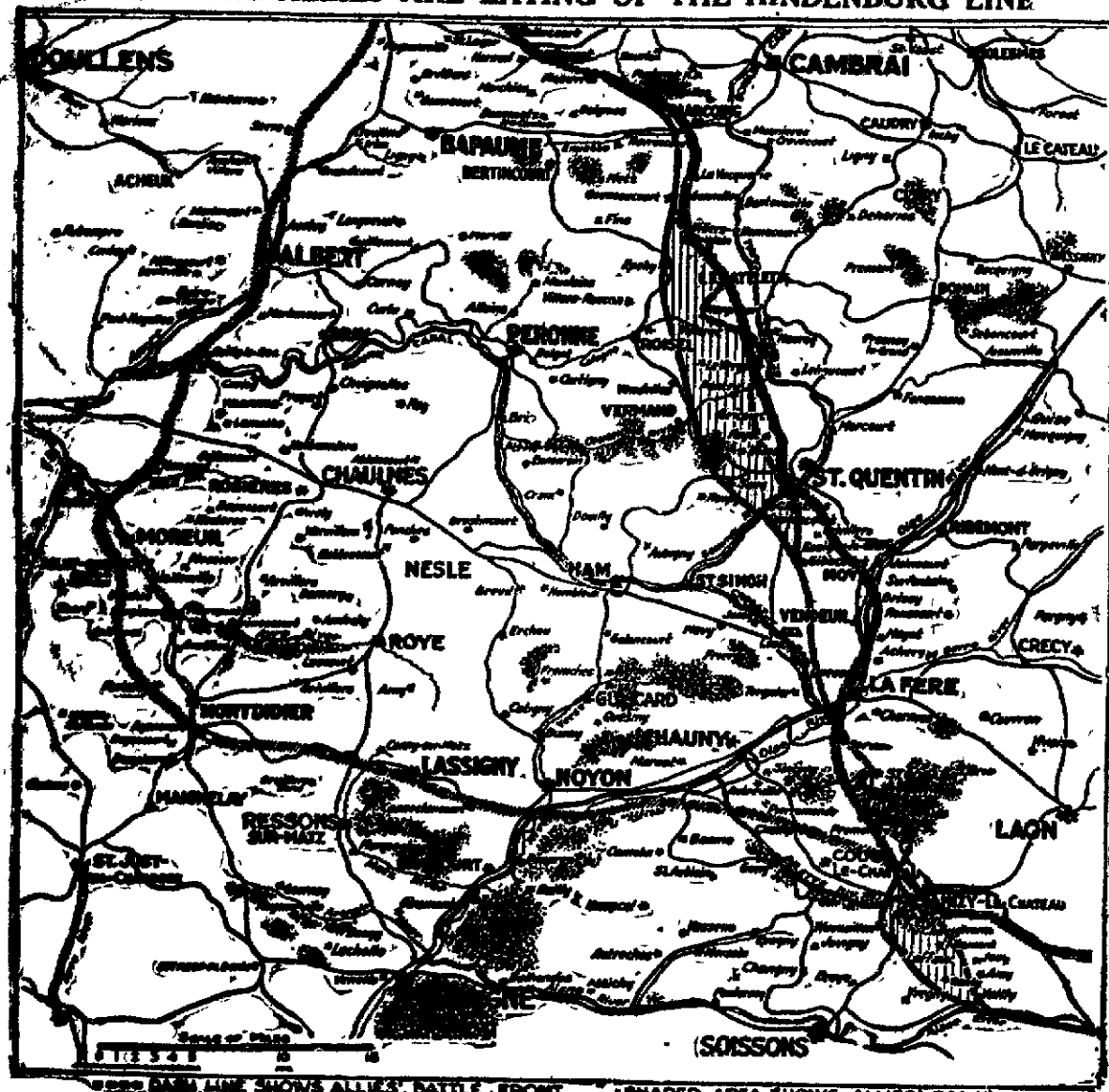


BY THE WAY, HAVE YOU FIGURED OUT THE AMOUNT OF YOUR BOND SUBSCRIPTION YET? SATURDAY IS THE DAY TO SIGN YOUR CARD.

HOW THE ALLIES ARE EATING UP THE HINDENBURG LINE



DRAFT LOTTERY IS POSTPONED UNTIL WEDNESDAY NEXT

Washington, Sept. 24.—A new system of giving the order in which draft numbers are drawn from the big glass bowl at the Capitol is being worked out, and it is likely the full list of numbers will not be made public until five days after the drawing takes place.

Representatives of the committee on public information, the provost marshal general's office and the news associations are working on a program to meet the unusual situation presented by the large number of "pills" to be drawn, due to the heavy registration.

It will not be possible to flash the order in which numbers are drawn over the press wires, as on previous occasions, as it is estimated the process will involve twenty-six hours of constant drawing and use of the telegraph wires of the press associations for a corresponding period. If the press wires are tied up on the draft numbers for such a long time it would mean serious demoralization of all other news service.

The drawing is expected to take place next week, probably on Wednesday. This is the date originally forecast by General Crowder, and the manner in which the States are reporting to him indicates it may be possible to hold the drawing then. The plan under consideration provides that only the first twelve or fifteen numbers drawn from the bowl by prominent officials shall be sent out over the wires. The remainder will be compiled in printed lists by a special force at the government printing office and mailed to the newspapers for publication on the fifth day following the drawing. This, it is contended, will prevent a demoralization of the news service out of Washington and will enable every newspaper to have an equal opportunity of printing the full list as drawn.

TODAY'S CASUALTIES

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary forces today:

Killed in action	15
Missing in action	161
Wounded severely	185
Died from wounds	9
Died of disease	5
Total	375

The following Pennsylvanians are in today's list:

DIED OF WOUNDS
Norman C. Raker, McConnellsburg

WOUNDED SEVERELY

Capt. Samuel R. Irwin Cherry Tree
Capt. William Weaver Wilkinsburg
Lt. Joseph B. Roulston, Philadelphia
Lt. Henry Keller, Bellefonte
Lt. Donald Miller, Carlisle
Lt. Robert Woodbury, Pottsville
Sgt. Albert Best, Dravosburg
Sgt. Harry Douglass, Vanderbilt
Corp. William Lutz, Birdsboro
Robert Black, Washington
Edgar R. Beck, Shanesville
Joseph Conway, Pittsburgh
Hillard Davis, Old Forge
Martin Dietrich, Butler
Theodore E. Harner, Butler
Chalmers H. Holsinger, Johnstown
Thomas E. Kepler, Renovo
Edward Kopp, Hokes
Frederick Libby, Hastings
Robert McGraw, Pittsburgh
Pasquale Mancoso, Erie
Grotto A. Moyer, Steelton
McClellan Altemeyer, Ariel
Marshall Amick, Everett
Henry Barnum, Scottsdale
James Hamilton, Greensburg
Vascha Kraskopovitch, Mt. Union
Harry F. Schaeffer, Pittsburgh
Weir Smoney, Dravosburg
Anthony Murray, Philadelphia
Peter Pashuski, Philadelphia
Carl J. Ritchey, Everett
Eugene Scardelley, Philadelphia
Floyd Strohl, Allentown
Edward Ulrich, Reading
Albert C. Zimmerman, Leechburg

MISSING IN ACTION

Sgt. John A. Davis, Homestead
Sgt. Joseph W. Griesser, Phila.
Sgt. David I. Rankin, Wilkinsburg
Sgt. Melvin V. Virgin, Pittsburgh
Sgt. Robert C. Wilson, Wilkes-Barre
Corp. Emmett Dowd, Altoona
Corp. Jerry Gillespie, Philadelphia
Corp. Joseph Lohman, Chester
Corp. Gomer O'Brien, Pittsburgh
Corp. Harry Wills, Wilkinsburg
Corp. Kenneth Moorhead, Pittsburgh
Corp. Wm. H. Stafford, Pittsburgh
Robert Anderson, Philadelphia
David J. Cain, Philadelphia
John Carothers, Pittsburgh
Ber. F. Conaway, Chickasaw
Reuben Crouthamel, Norristown
Edward D. Daniels, Philadelphia
Clarence Gamble, Tarentum
Edwin Green, Lancaster
William C. Hoak, Tarentum
Raymond Gross Lancaster
James Johnston, Brackenridge
Louis Lo Sasso, Philadelphia
Earl S. Riley, Philadelphia
William Ryan, Erie
James R. Strucker, Philadelphia
William White, Blain
Albert S. Wilson, Clearfield
Harry Zeigler, Wolfsville
Daniel Cellucci, Philadelphia
Frank Contremano, Philadelphia
William Deloier, St. Benedict
Philip DiFazio, Philadelphia
Kyrien Dooley, Philadelphia
Jay A. Dunlap, Pittsburgh
Ronald Dunsmore, Curwensville
Russell Handwerk Slatton
Clifford Hazlett, Tarentum
Frank S. Jones, McDonald
Stanley Kentz, Pittsburgh
Henry Minch, Pittsburgh
Charles Richter, Jr., Pittsburgh
Ernie Salvatore, Berwick
Charles Schaffer, Emaus
Loney Schenck, Johnstown
Leo Bratti, Dean
David Harrie, Shaytown
Paul Sowers, Brookville
David Stein, New Kensington
Frank J. Stuvason, Schenley
Alfred Storm, Pittsburgh
Albert Strosky, DuBois
Giuseppe Vaccaro, Apollo

BAND MEMBERS ATTENTION

All the members of the Fire Department band are requested to meet at Thayer's auditorium Friday evening next at 8 o'clock for the purpose of practicing with the Liberty Chorus for the flag raising exercises Sunday next.

A little boy said "You bet my father's fighting with every cent he has in Liberty Bonds."

LABOR SHORTAGE AND FROST ENDANGER CROPS

FARMERS OF THE COMMUNITY CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS TO HELP CUT CORN AND SAVE OTHER BOUNTIFUL CROPS

BUSINESS MEN TO HELP TOMORROW

The Farm Labor Manager requests the stores and business places to close and contribute their available labor force to help save farm crops.

The following stores and business places have agreed to assist in the drive to get the corn cut, silos filled, buckwheat cut and cared for, threshing done, apples picked, potatoes dug, etc., by sending men to work of autos for transportation.

R. C. Shaw Grocery Co.—3 men.
H. J. Flegals—2 men.
Kurtz Store—1 man.
Tobias Bros.
Thorn Bros.—2 men.
Cross Barber Shop—2 men.
Healey Bros.—2 men.
I. W. Neuman—1 man.
A. M. Thatcher—2 men.
Jos. Littman—1 man.
J. S. Beahan.
Lehman's Barber Shop.
Hembold & Stewart—2 or 3 men.
Wade Stewart—one man and car for 5 men.

Clearfield Candy Co.—1 man and car for men.
McCrory's.
A. Minkin.
Brown's Boot Shop—1 man.
A. W. Leonardson—4 men.
Duffon's Hardware.
Robinson & Co.—1 man.
Lee Garage Co.—3 men with car for others.

Orcutt's Garage—1 man with car for others.
Central Garage—car for men.
William's Sales Co.—Car and some men if possible.
Routh & Swartzle—car and probably men.
Auto Supply Co.—car and men.
Smith & Barger—car and men.
L. W. Pollack—car for 6 men.

Shaw Bros.
Walker's Store.
Dooley's Drug Store.
Woodward & McPherson's.
Anderson's Barber Shop.
Mohney's Barber Shop.
Gulich's Barber Shop.
Peter Laddo's Barber Shop.
H. B. McNeel—1 man.
E. E. Smith—1 man and car.
L. Shapiro—car for 6.
Clearfield Hdw. Co.—2 men.
Workmen's Store—2 men.
A. O. Bishop, Butcher Shop.
Wesley Norris Meat Shop.
Irwin's Drug Store.
Lauderbach-Zerby Wholesalers.
Fred T. Barrett.
Kennard & Snyder.
C. E. Shirley Grocery.
Wm. M. Boyce & Son.
Fargo's Meat Market.
McGarvey's Meat Market.
Gilliland Bros.

There are a number of individuals who have also expressed a willingness to go out and help in this work and all who wish to do so may call up 55 H. & C. or 76-W Bell.

This help is very much needed on a number of farms. Frost is impending, weather conditions are delaying farm operations and it is impossible in most cases for farmers to hire labor at all. Also there are some very deserving cases where the farmers are old or infirm or sick or unable to get help in any way to save their crops. Anyone needing help should come in or call up the Farm Labor office this afternoon or evening.

All arrangements will be perfected this afternoon for sending out men in cars to farms where they are needed. A trip will be made out through the country for this purpose.

BRITISH TOOK 1000 PRISONERS IN LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS FIGHT FOR THE OLD HINDENBURG LINE

London, Sept. 25.—British troops made further progress west and northwest of St. Quentin yesterday evening and last night, Field Marshal Haig reported today. At the same time they repulsed several counter attacks in that region. A total of 1,000 prisoners were taken during the day. We made further progress last evening and last night in the neighborhood of Selency and Gricourt, the statement said. As a result of successful minor operations we advanced our lines slightly southeast of Inchy, west of Cambrai. Hostile raids were repulsed east of Demicourt and north of Lens.

THE WOMEN WILL RUN THINGS

Clearfield will be an Adamless Eden tomorrow, that is if present plans mature. The farmers are badly in need of help to get their corn and buckwheat in and the farm bureau and Farm Labor Agent Wall are endeavoring to get every man possible to go out and help with this harvest.

To that end all the men employed in the stores and business places are going out to husk pumpkins and the women folks will run the stores and other places open for business.

Hundreds of men are needed and all will be located by Manager Wall this evening.

Take some of your buckwheat cakes and bacon by helping to garner the grain now and the future will take care of the rest.

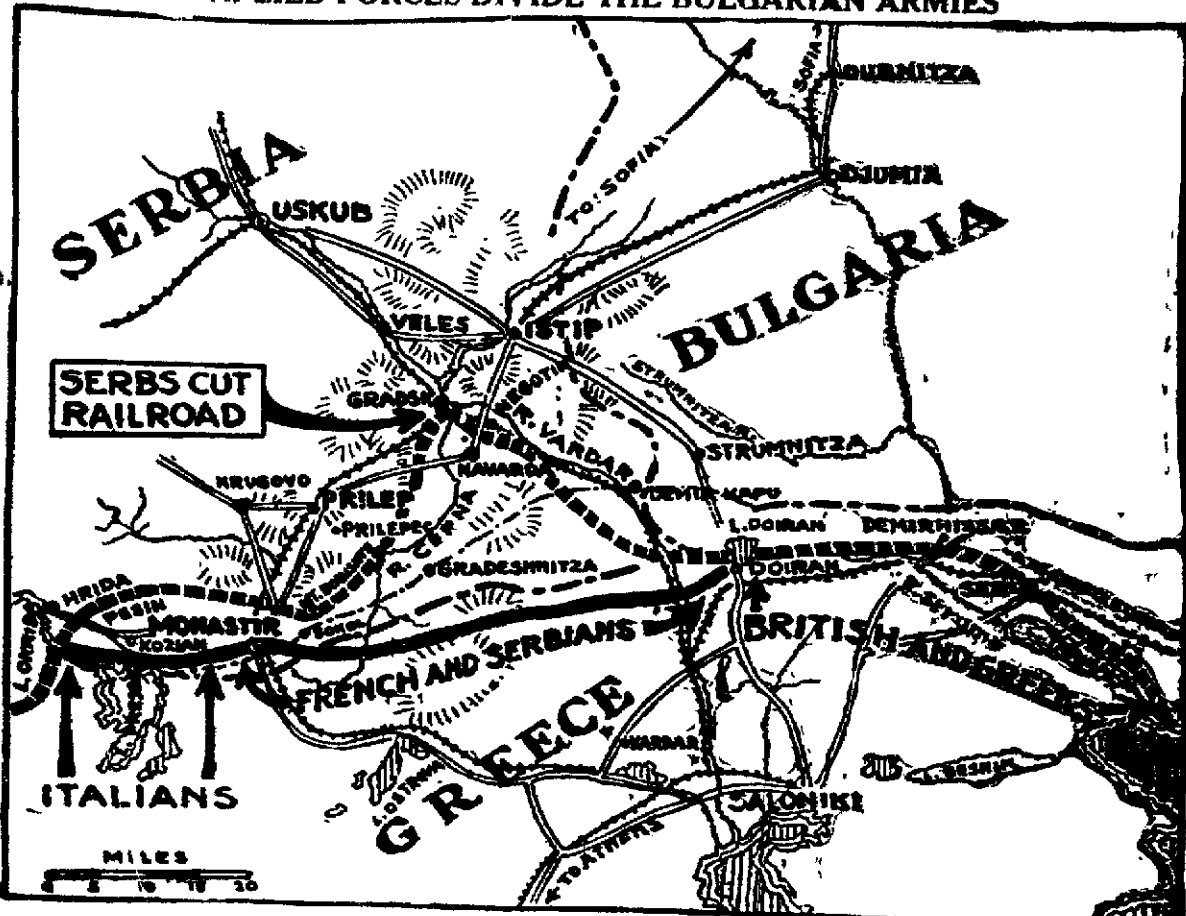
HUN MILITARISTS ARE DISPLEASED WITH HERTLING

Amsterdam, Sept. 25.—Chancellor von Hertling said he is ready for peace based in principle upon President Wilson's fourteen points. This statement according to advices received here today as made in the Chancellor's speech to the main committee of the Reichstag yesterday. The Chancellor declared he had evinced such readiness in his speech of February 25, to which, however, he pointed out Wilson had not replied. Members of the Main Committee are reported to be dissatisfied with von Hertling's speech considering it to be unequal to the gravity of the situation. Government leaders of the Reichstag were to meet this morning to decide their attitude toward Hertling.

BELIEVE ITALIANS HAVE STARTED AN ALBANIAN DRIVE

London Sept. 25.—Italian troops have begun their advance in Albania, according to an unofficial press report received here today by way of Paris. (There is no indication yet that this reported movement has been definitely linked up with the 100 mile Allied offensive in Macedonia, but it is believed the entire 300 mile front from the Adriatic to the Aegean will soon be ablaze with activity.) The reported advance in Albania may coordinate with preparations for an invasion of Bulgaria. The Allies, according to latest advices, are within only 3 miles of the Bulgarian frontier on a front of 35 miles extending from the little village of Stroumitza on the eastern bank of the Vardar in Serbia to the vicinity of Malmisa east of Lake Doiran. Allied cavalry was reported yesterday to be advancing toward the Bulgarian city of Stroumitza, only 10 miles northeast of the village of the same name.

ALLIED FORCES DIVIDE THE BULGARIAN ARMIES



London, Sept. 25.—The Bulgarian army opposing the Allied center is retiring to Vele, 30 miles north and east of Prillip. The Allied advance is continuing north of the Prillip railway. Along the left bank of the Vardar and north of Prillip our advance is continuing, the statement said. The enemy is fighting rear guard action and retiring to Vele.

MOVED TO HOG ISLAND

John V. Miller, who has been employed at the Hog Island shipyards for some time, moved his family to Philadelphia yesterday and will take up his permanent residence there.

WANTED—I want to buy a six or seven room house in First or Second ward.

Most have heat light and bath and big lot for garden. Answer at once to A. B. C. care Progress. Replies will be treated confidentially.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND DIES AT AGE OF 80

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 25.—John Ireland, Arch Bishop of the St. Paul Diocese of the Catholic church for 30 years died at 3:55 this morning. Physical decline due to the Arch Bishop's advanced age of 80 affected his heart causing his death, his physicians said. He suffered severe illness early last Spring and celebrating his eightieth birthday anniversary on September 11, he was again stricken. Arrangements for the funeral will be made tomorrow.

WHAT BETTER TRIBUTE THAN THIS COULD ANY MAN WISH TO OBTAIN

By FRANK J. TAYLOR
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

An American Hospital in France, Sept. 2. (By Mail).—"No they're not going to bring the Sergeant back to the ward, Loya."

Those were exactly the words the nurse used. But the tone of her voice and the look in her eyes said more.

The little group in the ward which had been playing cards on one of the beds to forget the tension they felt while the sergeant's operation was taking place, stopped suddenly, all attention, all hungering for good news.

"You don't mean the Sergeant's gone, do you?" exclaimed one.

"Yes, Loya, the Sergeant's gone. Four operations were just too much for his strength. He never regained consciousness."

The little group of patients and the nurse were silent.

The chap with one leg gone had half a deck of cards in his hand. Dazed, he relaxed, and the cards fell to the floor, scattering over half the ward. The chap with one leg gone never noticed them.

He Was a Game Boy
"Gee, the Sergeant's gone," he said huskily, "he sure was a game boy."

"He was the best fellow I ever knew," said another, "and the cheeriest, too. I've seen them dressing his leg time and again, and go-h! but it hurt. But did the Sergeant ever say anything? Not the Sergeant—he never batted an eye."

"Just to think," mused a third, "it wasn't half an hour ago when we saw him go out. I shouted, 'Good luck, Sarge,' when the stretcher was carried through the door, and he smiled and said, 'Thanks, I'll be back in a few minutes with you!'"

They sat there together, the half a dozen of the Sergeant's bunkies, all invalids, with the nurse of the ward, just musing and talking like that, trying to realize that the Sergeant was gone. Mess time came and went, and no one paid any attention to it—they were thinking only of the Sergeant.

The Sergeant was Frank Carbaugh, of Greencastle, Pa., a member of the 7th Machinegun Sanitary Detachment. His mother is Mrs. Carbaugh, and no mother ever reared a braver a son.

Didn't Talk of Deeds
The Sergeant, who was a mathematic teacher before the war, was wounded when his outfit was rushed into action near Chateau-Thierry. None of his bunkies knew just how, because, as one of them explained, "The Sergeant wasn't the kind of a fellow who'd talk of himself. You can bet he was wounded doing something for somebody, though."

They did know that the Sergeant lay out in the open a long time after he was wounded. Medical records showed that. His leg was badly smashed, and they operated at the first hospital he reached. But gangrene had set in, and four operations had followed in an effort to save him.

They have had lots of brave patients, that doctors and nurses and patients admired alike in that hospital, but never one just like the Sergeant, who said little, was always joking and cheerful, and never had a complaint. The rest of the boys in the ward would do anything in the world for "the Sarge."

The little group sitting on the cots, with the nurse, had been talking of the Sergeant for a long time when

(Continued On Page Five)

THE CLEARFIELD PROGRESS

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WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1918.

THE WHY-FOR

"Why 37-cent cotton and \$2.26 cent wheat," asks the New York Tribune, at the head of an editorial showing that if cotton had been regulated as wheat has been, the price of cotton would be about 22 cents. While engaged in asking questions, the Tribune might ask a number of others of a similar character and equally pertinent. The fact that the South is in the saddle will answer them all. Why a protective tariff on mohair and none on wool? Why are nearly all the important committee chairmanships in both houses of Congress held by Southerners? Why price fixing of wool and not of cotton?

According to the 1918 tax duplicates in the County Commissioners' office Clearfield county tax payers will be asked to provide \$193,111.49 for county purposes this year. Of this amount the borough of Clearfield is asked to produce \$36,503.93, while the city of DuBois, twice as large, is only asked to pay but \$21,059.73 into the county treasury.

These totals are made up as follows:

Clearfield Borough	
County tax	\$15,502.95
Poor tax	12,500.32
State tax	7,049.42
Bridge & Road bond	1,551.22
Total	\$36,503.93

City of DuBois	
County tax	\$16,204.90
State tax	3,231.97
Bridge & Road Bond	1,622.86
Total	\$21,059.73

The total valuation for county tax purposes of the two districts follows:

Clearfield borough	\$3,100,079
City of DuBois	\$3,240,487

The great discrepancy in the amounts paid into the county treasury is due to the fact that DuBois city takes care of its own poor and therefore pays no poor tax to the county.

The city of DuBois covers about four times as much territory and boasts at least twice the population of Clearfield, yet by a system of low valuation and high local or city millage, protects its taxpayers against the payment of county tax while the local tax is almost twice as high as is the case in Clearfield.

Our people are forced to pay more than their proportionate share of county taxes because of the fact that Clearfield's municipal financiers long ago conceived the idea that the proper plan was a high valuation and low millage. Every other district in the county legislates just the opposite and thus has a larger proportionate share of the taxes raised each year to apply to local improvements and expenses.

The present year is triennial assessment year and the proper time for Council, School Board and taxpayers to get together with the assessors and County Commissioners and attempt to adjust valuations upon an equitable basis.

Clearfield borough will pay almost one-fifth of the total county taxes paid this year and as we have only about one tenth the population and wealth of the county according to actual conditions our county taxes appear to be just about 50 per cent. too high.

This is a matter that ought to be easily adjusted and now is the time to adjust it.

Let us get busy. The Progress will stand back of any movement looking to the proper equalization. We Clearfielders have been bearing much more than our share of the county burden entirely too long, and have nobody to blame but ourselves if we allow matters to continue as they have been.

The Training of The Years

For more than half a century the County National Bank has met the needs of business men, and cared for the financial affairs of the people of Central Pennsylvania.

It is the oldest bank in Clearfield County.

Its long and honorable history is its promise of competent service in the future.

Your account will be welcomed, whatever its size.

The County National Bank
OF CLEARFIELD

Capital, Surplus and Profits Over \$1,200,000.

SEVEN WAR WORK RELIEF AGENCIES JOIN IN DRIVE

Recognized Great Organizations Representing All Creeds and Elements Welded into One.

\$170,500,000 IS THE GOAL.

Plan of War Department to Avoid Waste of Energy and Duplication of Effort Enthusiastically Adopted and Unity Is Achieved.

WHAT GENERAL PERSHING NEEDS

"Give me nine men who have a hut and I will have a more effective fighting force than if I had ten men without it."

—General Pershing.

On November 11 the American people will start a one week's drive to raise the largest amount of money ever given outright by any people in the history of the world.

The drive will be a new thing under the sun. For the first time Protestants, Catholics and Jews, forgetting all their differences, will line up shoulder to shoulder, welding their individual organizations together in their common devotion to the boys in the cantonments and over there. This amalgamation of the seven great agencies engaged in war work is one of the fine developments which have been brought about by the war and under the wise guidance of President Wilson.

The seven organizations which together will make this united appeal are the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., National Catholic War Council and K. of C., the Jewish Welfare Board, the War Camp Community Service, the American Library Association and the Salvation Army. Each of them will need funds this fall. Each had planned a separate campaign for support. Now, acting on the suggestion of the President's letter of September 5, the seven campaigns will be rolled into one. The American people will be spared the burden of seven separate appeals, and the nation will have an opportunity to demonstrate splendidly that men and women of all creeds at home can work together, as men of all creeds over there are fighting and dying together.

Dr. John R. Mott, whom President Wilson has spoken of as one of the ablest and most useful men of his generation, has been selected Director General of the drive. It is interesting to note that Dr. Mott's name was placed in nomination by John G. Agur of the National Catholic War Council and seconded by Mortimer L. Schiff of the Jewish Welfare Board. The general committee having the campaign in charge contains such well known names as Raymond B. Fosdick, Chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the U. S. Steel Corporation, James F. Phelan of Humberly and Weeks, Honorable Milton T. Henrich, former ambassador to France, Cleveland H. Dodge, George Gordon Battle, Mrs. Henry P. Davison and Frank A. Vandenberg, president of the National City Bank.

In every city, county and town the campaign will be in charge of the biggest men of the community.

Together these seven organizations represent a work that is staggering in its proportions. They have more than 15,000 uniformed workers standing shoulder to shoulder with the boys every step of the way from home to the front line trenches. They operate more than 3,000 buildings and ship 500 tons of supplies to the boys in France every week. Fifteen miles of film set sail for the other side each week under their direction, and the regular weekly attendance of soldiers and sailors at their motion picture shows is more than 2,500,000. The Bibles furnished to the boys since the war broke our world, if piled one on another, make a pile more than twenty miles high.

"Morale," said Napoleon "is as important in war as three to one." By which he meant that one man who is kept contented and happy is better than three men who are discouraged and homesick. It is the business of these seven great agencies to help maintain morale. They are keeping up the fine fighting edge of our boys, and by their ministrations helping to put added power into our army and navy and so hasten the hour of victory when they will bring our boys home again.

It is predicted by national leaders that this year's drive will raise over the top of the \$170,500,000 goal.

Mrs. L. D. Jacobs is in Akron, O., where she was called on account of the serious illness of her brother, who is now in the hospital at Paris.

MISS ELLEN ROWE BECOMES BRIDE OF LIEUT. B. E. SHIREY

A military wedding of interest took place this morning at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Row on South Second street, when their daughter Ellen was united in marriage to Lieutenant Bishop Earl Shirey.

Promptly after the stroke of eight, to the strains of the wedding march played by Mrs. McCallagher, the bridal couple descended the stairs to the living room where the beautiful and impressive ring ceremony was performed by Rev. W. Hartman, pastor of the Trinity Methodist church. The ceremony was performed in the presence of the immediate families and a few intimate friends.

The bride was attired in a traveling suit of brown velvet trimmed in beaver with a becoming hat to match and wore a corsage of brides roses. The house was prettily decorated with an American flag and baskets filled with autumn flowers.

Immediately after the wedding breakfast the bride and groom left by auto for Tyrone where they took the train for a honeymoon to Philadelphia and Atlantic City, after which they will reside in New York City where Lt. Shirey has been stationed for the past few months.

They were the recipients of many beautiful gifts of silver, cut glass and linens.

The bride is a graduate of Indiana State Normal and for the past four years has been a most efficient and popular teacher in the public schools. The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin L. Shirey and is a First Lieutenant in the quartermasters department of the United States army, having received his commission as Second Lieutenant at the First Officers Training camp at Ft. Niagara after which he was promoted to first lieutenant.

The best wishes and hearty congratulations of a wide circle of friends follow them.

GLEANINGS FROM SOLDIERS' LETTERS

Among the many letters we have read from the boys in France recently there is one common complaint and that is their desire for home news. Whenever we detect a note of melancholy or a tinge of gloom in a letter we notice that the last paragraph is an urgent plea for a letter or a newspaper from home. We do not always publish these paragraphs but seldom do we see a letter without them.

Carl McMasters, one of the Clearfield R. F. D. boys, in a letter to his aunt and uncle casts aside all pretences and honestly acknowledges that there is no place like home and home folks after all and in so doing shows to the world that he is made of the right kind of stuff.

Ted Rowles being killed but thus far no official notification has come to the parents of young Rowles and all are hoping that McMasters is mistaken. Following is the paragraph from his letter: "I suppose you have heard about Ted being killed. I did feel awfully bad about it but he is gone and all I can do is to keep on with his work. He died doing. His mother and father can be proud of him for he was a brave soldier and had four of the enemy to his credit before he died. I am going to try to keep up the good work for both of us."

Robert Lauer is well and he sure is a brave fellow. He is little but those brothers of his had better take off their hats to him. Ted Uncle that I am trying to do my bit and will keep it up as long as I am still in the ring but I pray every night that the Hun will be conquered soon for war is sure Hell and anybody who says they want to go to the front trenches either has never been there or is a liar.

Leroy Fink, writing to his mother voices a plea for The Progress and uses letter paper which was captured from a German in a recent battle.

Rex McCracken, located at Camp Lee, says he is getting along fine and encloses a war poem to be printed in The Progress. The Clearfield boys all read The Progress at Camp Lee. Sherman Rowles, recently of Camp Lee, writes his mother describing a most pleasant trip across the foam and says that although he is among strangers he finds the boys of his company all good fellows and easy to make friends with.

Lawrence N. Rougeux formerly of the County National Bank force now with the 105th Aero Squadron in France, in letter home says he is getting along finely and has a position in which his work is similar to what he was engaged in here. He also acts as interpreter for his division and finds his knowledge of French very handy. He is located close to Paris as well as he did Clearfield and that



Over and Above
JEKES

These Women's Shoes at
\$8.50

Set A New Standard in Value Giving

If you had to purchase these shoes in to-day's market, the price would be much higher but because we were fortunate in securing them early, before prices had advanced to such an extent, you are offered a shoe value difficult to duplicate anywhere.

Bear in mind that every pair will stand the closest inspection as to quality and workmanship, and that every pair is built on lines which are decidedly stylish. Whether or not you are in actual need, you most certainly should secure a pair of these splendid shoes at this very moderate price.

Lytle Bros.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF CO. H BOYS

Ridgway and DuBois people are very much worried over a report received through a letter from the front to the effect that some sixty members of Company H, of Ridgway, had been captured during the August fighting on the French front.

There are some fifty DuBois boys in Co. H and also five or six Clearfielders in the same company.

No official notice of the reported capture has so far been received.

Speed victory with Bonds!

COURT NOTES

The jury in the case of the Pennsylvania School Board vs. McClellan Passmore, former Tax Collector, returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs yesterday afternoon for \$45.

Suit was brought for an alleged balance on the duplicate of 1910, but this was shown to have been paid and the verdict was for interest on uncanceled duplicates.

The case of Samuel Maines vs. D. Chase.

W. C. T. U. MEETING

W. C. T. U. meeting at the Y. M. C. A. 7:30 Thursday evening. Address by Mrs. S. C. Wilson, State organizer. She has something of great interest to say. Let us have a large attendance.

W. Anderson was taken up before Judge Bell this morning.

Mr. Maines is suing for a settlement he alleges due him and the defense claims he was paid in full for all services rendered. The opposing attorneys are W. I. Swoope and A. E. Chase.

NEW DRIGGS THEATRE

THURSDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 26TH
Special Matinee 2:30 P. M. Ladies Only

THE SENSATION OF SENSATIONS

THE RINGING RECORD OF THE SEASON
PLAYING TO CROWDED HOUSES EVERYWHERE

ROBERT SHERMAN Presents

The Greatest White Slave Play Ever Written

THE GIRL WITHOUT

A Moral and Fearful Plot for the betterment of Young Girls who are with out Parents and Homes. A complete scenic production.

COMEDY
TEARS
PATHOS
LAUGHS

A CHANCE

A Gripping Story With Tense Situations

Every Mother, Wife, Daughter, Sister, Sweetheart Should See It—It Tells the Truth and Teaches a Lesson—A Strong, Vital Play—A Great Cast.

By WHITNEY COLLINS

PRICES---

MAIN FLOOR 75c
BALCONY 75c AND 50c
MATINEE 25c ALL PARTS OF HOUSE

The Kaiser as I Knew Him for Fourteen Years

By ARTHUR N. DAVIS, D. D. S.

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CHAPTER XIV.

The Kaiser and Things American.
Among the Germans generally there is a surprising degree of ignorance regarding conditions in America. The untraveled German has but the vaguest ideas concerning our people and our institutions. I have had patients of intelligence and education ask me how we are able to cope with the Indians. In view of the extent of German emigration to America and the vast volume of commercial transactions between the two countries, it is almost unbelievable that such erroneous notions should prevail in these enlightened days, but they do.

This fact partially serves to explain how easy it was for the Kaiser and his inspired press to pull the wool over the people's eyes regarding the unimportance of America's entry into the war. It doesn't explain at all, however, how completely the Kaiser himself underestimated us and our power, for I doubt whether there is any foreigner living, who has never visited America who knows more about our country than the German emperor. Indeed, he was more familiar with many of our problems than many of our countrymen, and he frequently revealed to me in the course of our conversations how thoroughly posted he was on American conditions.

Long before the subject of forest conservation was taken up seriously in this country, the Kaiser pointed out to me what a great mistake we were making in not devoting more attention to it.

"Can you tell me, Davis, why you have so many forest fires in your country?" he asked, after a particularly destructive conflagration in the West had destroyed many acres of timber. "How does it happen?"

I explained to him that most of the forest fires came from sparks from locomotives. Careless lumbermen allowed the branches which they lopped at the trees to remain on the ground and when they were ignited by sparks he fire sometimes spread to the uncut timber. As the facilities for extinguishing fire in these unpopulated regions were practically nil and the climate made the timber particularly inflammable, these fires usually attained serious dimensions.

"That points out again the inefficiency of your form of government," he commented. "You have laws requiring the railways to use appliances to arrest the sparks from their engines, haven't you? Why don't you enforce them? Your people don't seem to realize that it takes years to grow a tree. Because you have more than you need today, you make no preparation for tomorrow. For every tree cut down another should be planted. If you don't adopt some such measure the time will surely come when America will have to turn to Germany for timber."

The Kaiser was a harsh critic of our election system. The idea of a four-year term for the president was naturally repugnant to one who held such exalted notions as to the rights of rulers. It would be too much to expect the Hohenzollern mind to approve of a constitution which provided for the ruler's return to private life after a period of four years at the head of the government.

He declared that with a constant change of administration it was quite out of the question for this country to follow any definite policy. It was bad enough even so far as internal affairs were concerned, he said, but such a system made it impossible he thought for America ever to take a prominent place in international politics.

"You can't expect the nations of the world to deal with America as they deal among themselves when the next change of administration may mean the adoption of an entirely new foreign policy," he declared. "There can be nothing stable about the foreign policy of a nation whose leaders change every four years."

American party politics were a constant source of embarrassment to the Kaiser. He always seemed undecided as to just how he should receive an American of prominence. If he happened to be of the same political faith as the administration, the Kaiser was afraid to do him too much honor for fear of offending the opposing party, who might win the next election; and if he were not of the same party as the administration, the Kaiser feared to honor him lest more immediate resentment be stirred up in America. Thus he refused to receive Bryan on two different occasions when a Republican administration was in power.

He criticized very strongly, too, our election methods. "Instead of discussing principles, your political candidates exchange personalities," he said. "My people would be shocked at the sort of speeches and accusations which figure in all your political campaigns. Over here, nothing of the kind is ever heard."

The Kaiser was very much interested in our negro problem. It seemed to have a great fascination for him, and he frequently referred to it. He told me that he understood there were 15,000,000 negroes in this country, but they were dying off in great numbers through consumption and other diseases to which they offered but poor resistance. "The negro will always be a great problem in your country, however," he added. "They don't mix socially with the whites, and there will be constant friction. My brother (Prince Henry), when he returned from his visit to America, told me a lot about these negroes. Indeed, one of the most impressive things he heard there was a choir of negro voices. He said they sang some wonderful melodies, and their voices were as clear as bells."

After the war started, the Kaiser referred to the negroes again. "Now is your chance to settle your negro problem," he declared, half facetiously, of course. "If America insists upon coming into the war, why doesn't she send her negroes across and let us shoot them down?"

When a fleet of our battleships visited Kiel some six years ago the Kaiser paid them a visit and was very much interested. When he called to see me shortly afterward he told me of his experience.

"I went over the ships from top to bottom," he declared. "They are excellent vessels, every one of them, and I was very much impressed with the way they are manned and officered. I have only one criticism—the lattice-work conning towers, or fighting masts. The only possible use I can see in them would be to train vines on them and install an elevator inside, and serve tea in the afternoon to the ladies on top—the most beautiful place for serving afternoon tea I can imagine."

"But, seriously speaking," he went on, "I can't see that these masts have any practical value. On the contrary, I can see very serious disadvantages in them. No matter what nation you might be fighting, your enemy would always be able to recognize you at a distance, before you could identify him, because the warships of all other nations look very much alike at a distance."

"They say these conning towers are armed," he went on, "but you would never get close enough to your enemy to use such small guns. Again, if one of those masts were hit it would send a shower of steel about the heads of the men on board, and would not only put many of them out of action, but would be in the way. Suppose, too, the mast were struck down and hung over the side? It would drag through the water, and would not only seriously impede the vessel, but it would cause the ship to list and expose a larger area on one side than would be safe. No, Davis, your fighting masts, as I have said, might answer first-rate for serving tea, but I don't think much of them for active service."

But if the Kaiser saw much in American ways and customs to condemn, he likewise saw much to commend, and, before the war, he was liberal in his praise of many of our qualities and achievements.

He was very much interested, for instance, in the experiments and discoveries of Luther Burbank. To make Germany self-supporting as far as food resources were concerned was one of his dearest ambitions. He realized that in the event of a world war his people would probably suffer more from lack of food than they would from hostile bullets, and he was hoping that he would be able to obviate that condition before his country was put to the test. He was constantly preaching simplified diet and the conservation of food reserves, and he had great hopes that much could be done in a scientific way to help solve general food problems. When attending dinners given him by his officers, his wishes respecting simple menus were

always carefully followed. The Kaiser enjoyed American humor. He was very fond of Mark Twain, and he followed one or two of the American monthlies and weeklies more or less regularly. He told me that, one evening while in his sitting room in the Berlin palace, reading something in an American magazine, he ran across a story which caused him to laugh so much and so loud that the ladies of the court, who heard him in an adjacent room, came running in with their knitting to see what the matter was.

The Kaiser had little respect for our architecture. He thought our skyscrapers, of which he had seen illustrations, were hideous.

"How terrible to desecrate the landscape with such tall buildings," he commented. "They hurt the eye. How can people live in them?"

I explained that most of the buildings to which he referred were office buildings, but that we did have fourteen and fifteen-story apartment houses and hotels, and even higher ones, in which the upper floors were used for living purposes just the same as the lower ones. He couldn't believe it possible that people would consent to live so far above the ground, and from his own aversion to visit a place that was even one story above the ground floor, I rather got the idea that he was afraid of height. Under the building laws prevailing in Germany no building of more than five stories may be erected.

Perhaps the quality that he envied most in us was our inventive genius. When Orville Wright was flying at Tempelhof, in Berlin, in the early days of aviation, the Kaiser could not restrain his admiration.

"I wish I could encourage my people to become great inventors, such as America has produced," he declared, rather hopelessly. "I admire your wonderful inventive genius."

The Kaiser objected very much to the fact that many of the foreign opera singers were attracted to New York by reason of the fabulous sums paid them at the Metropolitan opera house.

Despite the fact that the Kaiser accused us of spending our money too lavishly, he repeatedly charged the English as well as ourselves with being money-worshippers.

"The Anglo-Saxons worship mammon, and they try to gloss it all over with a show of religion," he said. "Your rich Americans have so much money, Davis, that they really don't know what to do with it. Why, recently one of your millionaires saw my castle at Corfu and sent one of his representatives to the court with the presumptuous message, 'Please tell the Kaiser that I will buy his castle at Corfu, and ask him what his price is.' I had word sent back that the castle was not for sale. The American then told my representative that he wouldn't take 'no' for an answer. The cheek of the man! He said he didn't care how much it cost. I sent word back to that man that there were not enough dollars in the world to buy that castle. There are some things that your dollars won't buy, Davis, and one of them is my beautiful castle at Corfu."

CHAPTER XV.

The German People.

The oath of allegiance which every German soldier and public official takes binds him first to support the Kaiser, with his life and his money, and then the fatherland.

That is what the Kaiser referred to when he said, in the course of an address to a body of recruits at Potsdam:

"Body and soul you belong to me. If I command you to shoot your fathers and your mothers . . . you must follow my command without a murmur."

The same thought is involved, of course, in the Kaiser's invariable use of the possessive pronoun, first person, in talking of the German people. He always says "my people," never "the people." The worst feature about it is that not only does the Kaiser proceed upon the assumption that he owns the German people "body and soul," but the people themselves are willing to admit it. The Germans are the most willing vassals in the world.

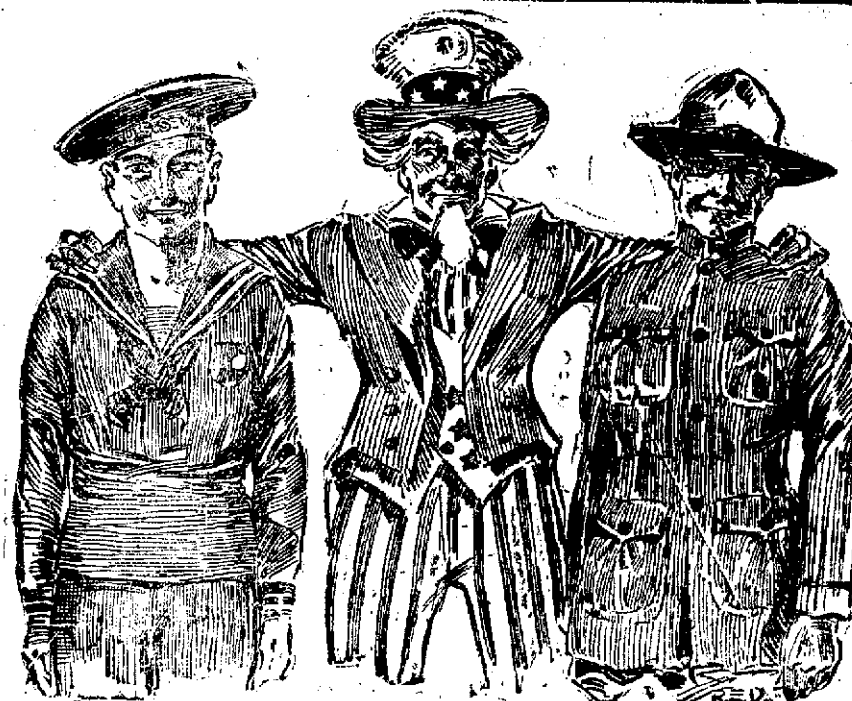
Veneration and awe of the Kaiser are bred in the bone of the Germans. Even among the socialists, who are not nearly as opposed to the monarchical idea as is commonly supposed, there is strong sentiment of loyalty toward the emperor. True, the socialists are clamoring constantly for the reform vote and other political changes, but I doubt very much whether—before the war, at any rate—any large percentage of socialists would have seized the opportunity to dethrone the Kaiser had it presented itself. Certainly any such attempt would have been speedily smothered by those who remained loyal, even without the aid of the military.

As long as the Kaiser is able to uphold German's place among the nations of the world, so long will his people uphold him. They will stand behind him as long as he goes forward; they will repudiate him as soon as he turns back. They will acclaim him in triumph, but will not tolerate him in defeat. The Kaiser himself realizes that his tenure of office rests upon victory. The war was started for the sake of world dominion; it has been continued solely to save the Kaiser's throne.

Coming into such intimate and frequent contact with the Kaiser, I had wonderful opportunity to observe a relations which existed between him and his people.

The conduct of the people since the war affords no safe criterion of their normal views and sentiments. The activity of government agents and the power of the inspired press exerted such a great influence on the feelings of the people that any outward signs of enthusiasm which they displayed must be liberally discounted. The

Every American Should Buy a Bond



Send These Fellows The Home News

Your Uncle Sam is taking care of them every other way—the Y. M. C. A., the K. of C., the Red Cross, the Salvation Army, do all in their power to keep the boys amused, well-fed and well cared-for but there's one thing they cannot do—

Give Them News of Home

You write often, of course, but not the little details of the things that happen each day in this city and the surrounding parts of the county.

Progress "Over Seas" Service

To meet the growing demand from "over there" for "some copies of the Progress" we have arranged for a special service that will give the boys what they long for—"news from the home town."

The Service. Regularly each week we will mail a week's issue of the PROGRESS wrapped in a special wrapper and using a plainly printed label, to your boy "over there." The special wrapping insures safe carriage and the printed label will assure delivery.

Subscription Rate. No advance in subscription rate. The only requirement is that you order the paper for 3 months and that at the regular rate of \$1. Make your boy "over there" happier.

Send Him The Progress 3 Months For \$1 Offer Good Until Oct. 1st, 1918

No Buttons—
No Facings—
Just Tie the Tape



Maline
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
Nobutton Vests and
Union Suits

Cannot gape in front because there are no buttons. The dainty little ribbon tape draws the sides together snug and secure. Fit perfectly—not a crease anywhere, and feel soft as silk because knit from softest, long-fibre cotton. Neck opening is plenty large—fabric very elastic. The union suits are elastic lengthwise and double-thick across the chest.

ROSS & WOODS

(Continued on Page 4)
Write or telephone for prices on car loads of Flour and Feeds. W. G. SPENCER, Clearfield, Pa.

Winter Wear Carrot Harm Watco Shingles

Made as they are of asphalt and asbestos Watco Shingles are impervious to the alternate freeze and thaw of our rigorous winters.

First cost is approximately the same as cedar shingles and the labor cost of laying is not as high on account of the simplicity and ease with which Watco Shingles may be placed on your buildings.

Beautify Your Buildings

The dull red or the soft green add a touch of beauty to your buildings that far eclipses the gray of the weathered shingle or the ugly black of ordinary roofing paper.

Let us estimate on the cost of roofing your house, barn or other buildings with Watco Shingles.

WILLIAM F. POWELL
SECOND STREET

CURWENSVILLE MOTOR TRANSIT CO. SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE	FARES
Leave Curwensville 7:40 A. M.	Leave Clearfield 8:00 A. M.
2:00	10:00
11:00	12:00
1:00 P. M.	1:45 P. M.
2:30	3:30
4:00	5:00
5:30	6:00
7:00	7:30
8:00*	8:30
9:00	9:30
10:00*	10:30
11:00	11:30

*Saturday nights and special nights late trips by special request.

The Kaiser as I Knew Him For Fourteen Years

By ARTHUR N. DAVIS, D. D. S.

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(Continued from Page Three)

was punished with the utmost severity; why, in short, every possible precaution was taken that the excited ideas which the public held regarding their kaiser should never be undermined.

With this spirit of devotion dominating the people generally, it was only to be expected that they should have stood solidly behind their emperor when he sought to achieve the one ambition of his life—his dream of world dominion.

There is no doubt that the war was planned and made possible by the militarists and the junkers, and that every effort was made to conceal from the people its real purpose and ultimate goal; but if anyone imagines that the people at large would have held back had they realized the truth, he fails to understand the underlying spirit of the Teutonic race.

The Germans are the most quarrelsome people in the world. It is misleading to speak of the German militarists. All Germans are militarists. The records of their civil courts tell the story. In 1913 there were no less than 5,000,000 petty cases tried in the courts, and as every case naturally involved at least two parties, the astonishing fact is disclosed that some 10,000,000 Germans, or one-seventh of the entire population, appeared to the courts in a single year!

The bellicose character of the people was evidenced in countless other ways. It was the natural result of what I believe to be the most pronounced national shortcoming—selfishness. The average German is the most selfish individual in the world. He thinks of himself and his own comfort first, last and all the time. I have noticed it on the street cars, in the theaters, in the public highways, in the restaurants and hotels, where people congregate. Every one looked out for himself first and pushed aside those who stood in his way. In civil life, just as in a state of war, the German practiced the principle that might makes right.

Chivalry, courtesy, magnanimity are as foreign to the German makeup as they are characteristics of the French. A keen desire to make something out of nothing is another national trait of the Germans, if my observation has been accurate. What is commonly referred to as German thrift is only a polite name for German stinginess, and I have seen so many illustrations of the petty meanness of the German people that it seems idle to specify single instances.

One of the first impressions I received about the German people, when I went to live among them fourteen years ago, was the lack of comradeship among them. Class distinctions are drawn so fine, and there are so many gradations, that it was almost impossible to find two Germans on the same social plane. One was always the other's superior. After my fourteen years' experience among these people, I cannot say that that early impression has been removed; if anything, it has been deepened.

Anyone who has lived in Berlin, and is familiar with conditions in other European capitals, will bear me out that the German policeman is the most arrogant police official in the world. His word is taken in court in preference to that of six civilians, and his power is such that it might very easily be used oppressively; but strangely enough, despite the cupidity of the German character, graft and corruption among the German police and other officials were practically unknown before the war.

Such were the people behind the kaiser when the great war started. I shall never forget the sentiments expressed to me by private individuals in every walk of life as the various phases of the war developed.

No measure that was taken by Germany, no matter how atrocious or inconsistent with the world's idea of what is permissible in civilized warfare, ever brought a word of condemnation from the German public as a whole, although, of course, there were some notable exceptions. The great majority of Germans who discussed these matters with me, however, not only defended everything Germany did, but complained because more rigorous measures were not taken.

Merely by way of example, and not because her suggestion was any worse

than hundreds of others raised by my German patients, I may mention the surprising viewpoint expressed by the Countess Sternstorff, a relative of Von Henckel-Donnersmarch. It was after Italy had joined the allies and when German resentment against that nation ran very high.

"What we should do at the very first available opportunity," she declared, "is to destroy every single work of art in Italy. Not a single one of their landmarks or art treasures should be left standing. Then when the war is over and Italy no longer derives the enormous revenue she has been collecting for years from tourists, she will be sorry for what she has done to Germany!"

Did the German people countenance the submarine warfare and the slaughter of innocent women and children, in defiance of all rules of international law and the dictates of common humanity? They had only one criticism to make of it—it was not comprehensive enough! It was absolute folly, if not a crime, they said, for Germany to prescribe safety lanes for neutral vessels to use. The whole world should have been declared a war zone, that death and destruction might be dealt wherever and whenever the opportunity offered. Every ship that sailed should be sunk, and every American who ventured within range of a German gun, on sea or land, should be shot. That was the universal sentiment.

The suggestion that a continuation of the submarine warfare would inevitably bring America into the war did not perturb the people in the slightest.

"How can America do us more harm than she is now doing?" they asked. "American bullets are shooting down our men, American food is sustaining our enemies, American dollars are working against us in every possible way. Let America come into the war and give us a chance to pay her back for what she has done to us. She couldn't harm us any more if she were a belligerent. Why allow her to remain neutral and go unscathed?"

The jubilation with which the news of the sinking of the Lusitania was received by the German people was general. It was so significant that I believe America would have declared war immediately had it been known. I have failed to find a single German who did not exult over the dastardly crime, and the activity of the Zeppelins in their raids on open towns evoked similar demonstrations.

That the views which the people held regarding the conduct of the war were strongly influenced by the public press, which was absolutely controlled by the government, was only to be expected. The fact that in peace time the press of Germany was perhaps the most reliable in the world, made of it a particularly valuable tool in the hands of the government in time of war.

The German newspaper is gospel to the people. The last word in any argument was always furnished by proof supplied by some newspaper article. "Es steht in der Zeitung," liberally translated, "The paper says so," was always final and conclusive. Nothing the papers declared was too preposterous to be believed.

The press was used to excellent advantage to conceal reverses and to make the utmost capital out of successes. Right from the start the newspapers declared that Germany was fighting a defensive war; that the nations of the world had jumped on Germany's neck because they were jealous of her growing power.

The importance which the kaiser and his leaders placed in public opinion among the German people is clearly illustrated by the announcements they made and the measures they resorted to from time to time, for home consumption.

When in December, 1916, for instance, the kaiser realized that the resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare, which he had determined upon, might bring neutral nations, including the United States, into the war, he felt that it was necessary to do something to uphold the spirit of his people. It took the form of a proposal of peace to the allies.

This proposal was designed to accomplish two distinct purposes: First, it was to convince the German people that their kaiser was really the peace-loving monarch he had always professed to be; second, it was to demoralize the allies by dividing them against themselves.

This much is certain: The kaiser never intended the allies to accept the proposal he made. He admitted that much to me, as did also the Prince von Pless, his most intimate advisor. It was termed in such a way that the allies could not possibly accept it. But it served one of the purposes which it was intended to achieve, and nearly accomplished the other.

(To Be Continued)

DEAF MEN MAKE GOOD AVIATORS

Washington, D. C., Sept. 24.—"which have been conducted recently the military aviation service in that deaf mutes may be turned particularly efficient aviators."

are, in fact, certain points where deaf man has a distinct advantage over the man who can hear. For one thing, deaf people are never sea-sick. They never grow dizzy when in high altitudes—neither mountains nor clouds hold any terrors for them, and they have no feeling of dread. This is due to the fact that deaf mutes do not possess any sense of motion. Another point in favor of the deaf airman is that he is not worried by the explosion of airplane engines. The

A SOLDIER'S APPEAL

Won't you write me a cheering letter And send some news from home? I'll be on my way most any day, Sailing through foreign sea foam.

I'll be on my way to sunny France, Where we'll battle the cruel Hun, Who quails at the sight of Freeman's might And scampers away on a run.

We have the kaiser running now As he never ran before; It's no Russian fight, by a hell of a sight, But has the Yankees sore.

Don't worry about the khaki boys, As the Yankees never lose; It isn't much fun, but it's got to be done We'll make the kaiser snooze.

So now is the time to do your bit, While you have the time and the chance; Don't hesitate, as it's getting late, And I'm needed now in France.

When with battling against the Hun The khaki boys are through, I'll pack my trunk at the Western front And return sweetheart, to you, —Private George J. Stanley 18th Co. 5 Tr. Br., 155 Depot Brigade Camp Lee, Va.

PRIVATE SALE

Household furniture for sale. Two bed sets, hall rack, chairs, washer and other articles. Call on premises of W. C. Cardon, South Second street. S25-2

Keep Warm These Cool Mornings

To take away the chill of the Fall days, an oil stove is just the thing.

You can carry it about easily and use it where it is most needed. It is attractive in appearance and economical in operation—a cheerful companion for breakfast—useful in any room in your house.

The price is low, \$5.65 to \$8.50, according to finish.

Clearfield Hardware Co.

125 Market St

Clearfield, Pa.

BUY W. S. S. AND THRIFT STAMPS TODAY ANY EVERY DAY



Uncle Sam Says:--- Pay For Your Paper In Advance

Then he comes along with a specific order to all newspapers to discontinue all papers to subscribers who are not paid in advance of October 1st.

The Federal order leaves us no alternative in the matter—if you are a mail subscriber and received a letter from us a short time ago advising you of the expiration date of your subscription and do not place your name in the paid-in-advance file your paper will be stopped with the issue of September 30th.

Don't Delay---Mail Your Subscription Now This Ruling Applies To Mail Subscribers Only

Wherever we maintain a carrier service the collectors and agents will continue to collect monthly as before. This applies to Clearfield, Curwensville, Grapian, Woodland, Osceola Mills and Madera. If you're paid in advance and get your paper by mail, you will be notified in plenty of time previous to the expiration of your subscription so that you will have plenty of time to remit before your name is taken off the list.

Subscription Rates

1 year	\$4.00	3 months	\$1.00
6 months	\$2.00	1 month	40c

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It Is An Imperative Order To Save Paper.

THE PROGRESS

SHINOLA

AMERICA'S SHOE POLISH

We have complied with the Government's request to be satisfied with a reasonable profit and to keep the quality up to standard.



The Same Quality The Same Price—Ten Cents

Our increased volume of sales, foresight in buying and rigid economy in manufacture, enable you to buy

SHINOLA At The Same Price As Always—Ten Cents

50 Good Shines to the Box

Good for Leather

Makes Shoes wear longer and look better

Black, Tan, White, Red, Brown

BUY LIBERTY BONDS

Helmhold & Stewart

GLOBE New Driggs THEATRE

TONIGHT

World Brady feature
Carlyle Blackwell and Evelyn Greeley
in
"HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS"
In 6 thrilling acts

Special War Pictures
Britain's Bulwarks

Music by the orchestra
Admission 10c

COMING TOMORROW

World Brady Feature
Henry Kolker with star cast in
"THE WARNING"
In 5 wonderful acts

The Bull Eye
The Wonderful serial

THEATRE

TONIGHT

Constance Talmadge
With entire company of stars in
"SCANDAL"

Great comedy drama
Don't miss it

Special Comedy

They're orchestra
Admission main floor 25c

Balcony 20c

We Pay war tax

Get sale no on for "The Girl With
out a Chance"

Gossip for Tonight's Tea Table

A fine big boy baby was born to Mr. and Mrs. C. H. H. at the Clearfield hospital yesterday morning and babe are getting along nicely.

Mrs. Jennie Morrison of Lawrence township received word that her son Harrie Lee, has arrived safely overseas. He is in G. Company, 30th Pioneer Infantry.

Miss Catherine Etzweiler entertained her sewing club at her home on South Fourth street last evening. Delicious refreshments were enjoyed.

Mrs. John I. Thompson of New York City formerly of Curwensville is visiting at the home of Alex P. Ercher on Reed street.

Leslie Halford and John Duffen two well known Clearfield boys left on the 11:43 train for Ann Arbor, Michigan, where they will take a course in the University of Michigan. They expect to take a naval or military course.

"TED" ROWLES WAS KILLED IN ACTION AUGUST 12TH

Another Clearfield boy has made the supreme sacrifice upon the battlefields of France. The fourth sturdy son of old Clearfield to give up his life for the cause of world freedom was Theodore Arthur Rowles, son of Mr. and Mrs. Verne Rowles, of Kerr Addition.

More than two weeks ago an employee of The Progress office received a letter from a friend "over there" which conveyed the sad intelligence that one of his comrades, "Ted" Rowles, of Clearfield, had been killed by a Hun bullet. On Friday last we were shown another letter containing the sad story, but on account of no official notice and not wishing to distress his family, we refrained from publishing any reference to same.

Yesterday afternoon the following telegram was received:
Washington, D. C., Sept. 24, 1918.
Mrs. Libbie Rowles,
Clearfield, Pa.

Deeply regret to inform you that Private Theodore Arthur Rowles is officially reported as killed in action August 12th.

E. HARRIS,
Acting Adj. General.
Theodore Arthur Rowles was a big, husky lad, and a member of one of Clearfield county's largest pioneer families. He enlisted in Co. L, of the old 18th Regiment N. G. P., at Ridge-

way, Pa., on July 24th, 1917, being then just a few months over 16 years of age. He accompanied his regiment to Camp Hancock and went to France with the Keystone Division. He was a model soldier and a general favorite with both officers and men. In describing his death one of his comrades says in his letter: "I suppose you know by this time that poor Ted Rowles was killed. He was a fine soldier and had four buddies to his credit before he fell."

Theodore Arthur Rowles was born on August 28, 1901, and was therefore 17 years, 5 months and 12 days of age when he died with his face to the foe.

The sympathy of the community goes out to Mr. and Mrs. Rowles, who have two other sons in the army. The deceased carried a \$5000 life insurance policy with the government.

STOCKS IRREGULAR

New York, Sept. 25.—Irregular prices marked the opening of the Stock Market here today. United States steel was weak, opening at 110 1/2 off 1/4. Central leather opened at 70 1/2 up 1/4. Mexican Petroleum opened at 106 1/2 off 1/4. Marine preferred opened at 26 1/2 off 1/4.

Bonds buy bullets.
Roll in the dories!
On with the tanks.
Are YOU fighting?
MONEY TALKS!
Your duty is plain!
Do it for the Boys!
Answer "I WILL!"
Today is Bond day.
Every Bond counts!
You owe it to them.



Scene from "The Girl Without a Chance" at the New Driggs Theatre, Thursday, Sept. 26

CHILDREN
Should not be "dosed" for colds—apply the "outside" treatment—
VICKS VAPORUB
NEW PRICES—30c, 60c, \$1.20

SALES LADIES WANTED APPLY IN PERSON

Style Show Week

This Semi-Annual Fashion Occasion Presenting The Modes For The Forthcoming Season

Style Week is held at this store for the prime purpose of acquainting our customers with the modes that will be in vogue during the coming Fall season.

This season, this event becomes of greater importance. And mainly because of the fact that a very careful and painstaking effort has been made to secure only such garments and such fashions as our customers can depend upon as absolutely correct and wearable.

The authentic modes for the season find fullest representation in this important fashion event so we shall deem it a pleasure to have you inspect the new stocks at your leisure during these Fashion Days.



A Most Unusual Showing of \$5 Hats for Our Style Show Week

This announcement could not be more interesting to certain women. Especially those who make it a point to visit our Millinery Style Show on the first days, make careful examination of the various new tendencies and at the same time definitely determine upon a certain style that is shown. This collection includes representative ideas of each prevailing mode and thought; they have been assembled with greatest care and discrimination by our millinery buyers and our own milliners. And yet, you need but pay \$5 for an exclusive model!

The New Coats, Suits and Dresses in Every Desirable Mode

Whether the coat is to be of the long or short model, whether trimmed with fur or with large collar and beaver, whether the suit is to be of average length or a long coated model with the long, narrow skirt, whether the dress is to be of satin, serge or other material and will show various manners of trimming to bring out the silhouette effect, you may be sure of finding any style desired in our very extensive collection.

From information at hand, we believe we serve the best interests of our customers by advising early choice.

New Fall Coats \$19.75 to \$87.50.
New Fall Suits, \$25.00 to \$87.50.
New Fall Dresses, \$15.00 to \$67.50.

Extremely Attractive Georgette Blouses \$5.95 to \$16.50

In the newest styles, have the new collars in the effective round and square shapes, also the collarless styles. Many are beaded—others have combination of two colors of the same material—others show tucks and lace trimming.

An important element is that they look especially good when worn. All the new colors are shown.

Fall Suits for Misses in Styles for Immediate Wear

All fashionable models, ready for immediate wearing, and as a matter of fact much in demand at this time for girls going to school.

The suits are made of serge, gaberdine and oxfords, including silvertone. Made in youthful pleasing models; most of them have belted ideas with the semi-long coated effect.

Styles are simple, though unusually effective. All the garments carefully made and finely tailored. Prices range from \$25.00 to \$55.00.

A. W. LEONARDSON CO.

Down, Down, Down PILE ON YOUR DOLLARS



WILSON TO OPEN BOND CAMPAIGN IN NEW YORK

Washington, Sept. 25.—President Wilson will open the six billion dollar Liberty Loan campaign in New York Friday evening, it was stated today. He will speak in the Metropolitan Opera House.

New York, Sept. 25.—This will be President Wilson's first opportunity to discuss the international situation since it has developed such a new and sensational feature—the great Allied

Bulk Shelled Nut Meats

In our candy section we have added an innovation in the shape of fresh stocks of shelled English Walnuts, Brazil Nuts, Pecans, Pistachio Nuts. Small, fresh stocks will be the feature. Cheaper for you in the end to buy the shelled nuts.

STEWART'S DRUG STORE
The San Toy Store

NEW YORK BOMBED PLEASE DO NOT GET UNDULY EXCITED YET

New York, Sept. 25.—Bombing only gives that tired feeling to the dwellers in the streets there. Investigation showed that the shells came from guns at Fort Totten and were fired across the bow of a ship which was leaving New York harbor in disregard to a signal halt. Recently a shell burst near the Chateau Hotel on City Island and it was discovered the "dud" came from a six inch gun nearby. So far there has been no casualties.

Paris, Sept. 25.—The German-American conference on the exchange of prisoners will keep its proceedings secret until a decision is reached according to dispatches received from Bern today.

PRISONER CONFERENCE RESULT REMAINS IN DOUBT

Spell fight like this—L-I-B-E-R-T-Y-B-O-N-D-S.

TODAY'S EVENTS

1517th day of the Great War.

The Minnesota conference of the M. E. church meets in annual session at St. Paul today with Bishop Wilson presiding.

The general sessions of the annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans will begin today at Tulsa, Okla.

The annual convention and tournament of the Massachusetts State Firemen's association will open today at Fitchburg.

Pittsburgh is to be the meeting place today of the annual convention of the Central States division of the American Water Works association.

Save Money!

Renew your subscription to the Saturday Evening Post, The Ladies' Home Journal and The Woman's Home Companion this month. You can still get them at the old prices. Any one, until October 1st, \$1.50

TAYLOR
The Magazine Man.

Last Chance AT Old Price

Monday, Sept. 30th will be the last day on which you can secure these periodicals at these prices.

The Ladies' Home Journal \$1.50

The Saturday Evening Post \$1.50

Country Gentleman \$1.00

On October 1st the price will advance to \$1.75 for the Journal and \$2.00 for the Post.

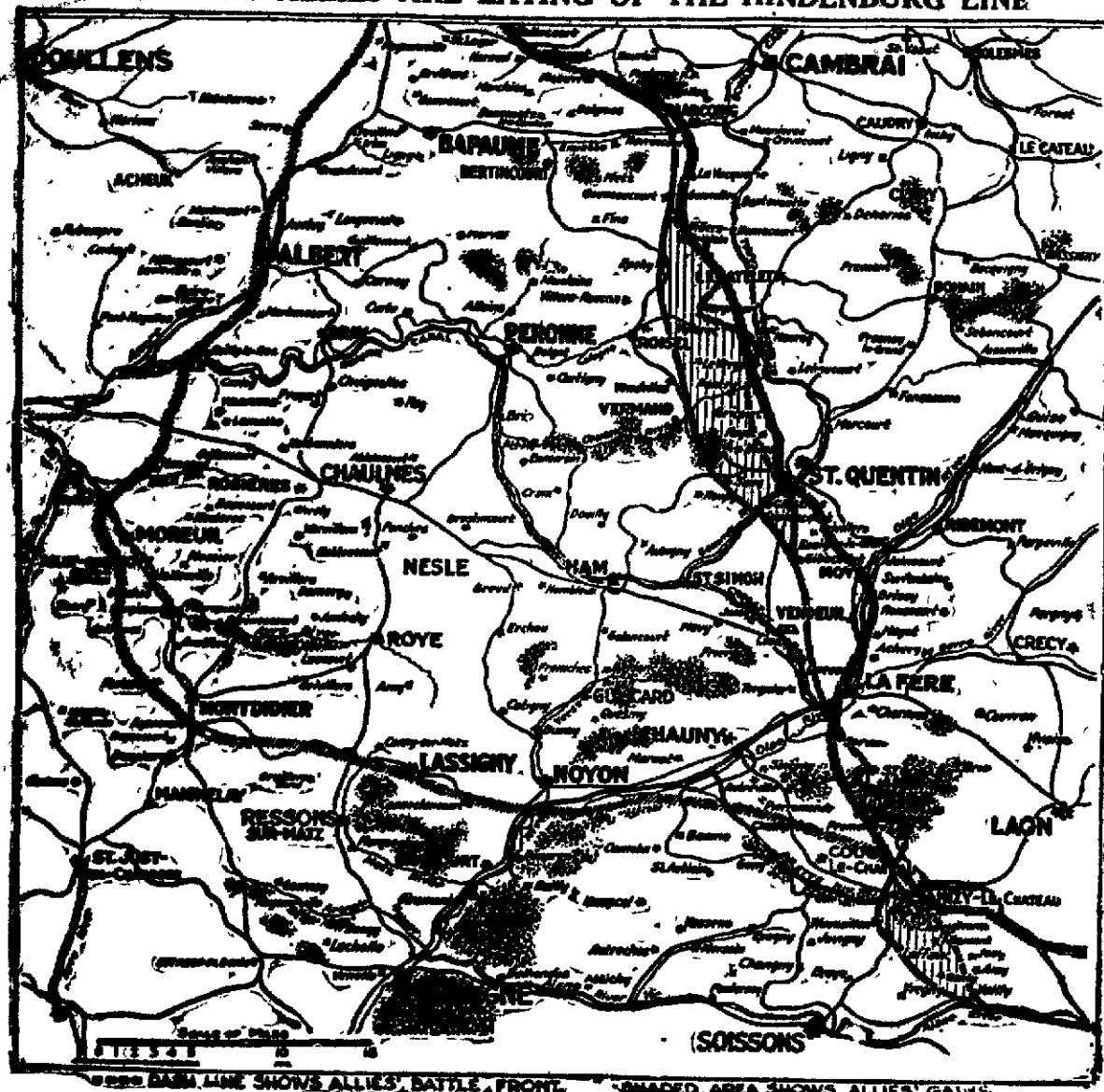
I will make a special effort to see all my Clearfield subscribers before October 1st. In case I do not find you at home please mail me your subscription not later than Monday morning, Sept. 30. I shall also be pleased to take care of any new subscribers at the old rates.

RALPH P. HEISEY

Authorized Subscription Representative

BY THE WAY, HAVE YOU FIGURED OUT THE AMOUNT OF YOUR BOND SUBSCRIPTION YET? SATURDAY IS THE DAY TO SIGN YOUR CARD.

HOW THE ALLIES ARE EATING UP THE HINDENBURG LINE



BRITISH TOOK 1000 PRISONERS IN LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS FIGHT FOR THE OLD HINDENBURG LINE

London, Sept. 25.—British troops made further progress west and northwest of St. Quentin yesterday evening and last night, Field Marshal Haig reported today. At the same time they repulsed several counter attacks in that region. A total of 1,000 prisoners were taken during the day. We made further progress last evening and last night in the neighborhood of Selency and Gricourt, the statement said. As a result of successful minor operations we advanced our lines slightly southeast of Inchy, west of Cambrai. Hostile raids were repulsed east of Demicourt and north of Lens.

THE WOMEN WILL RUN THINGS

Clearfield will be an Adamless Eden tomorrow, that is if present plans mature. The farmers are badly in need of help to get their corn and buckwheat in and the farm bureau and Farm Labor Agent Wall are endeavoring to get every man possible to go out and help with this harvest.

To that end all the men employed in the stores and business places are going out to husk pumpkins and the women folks will run the stores and other places open for business.

Hundreds of men are needed and all will be located by Manager Wall this evening.

Take some of your buckwheat cakes and bacon by helping to garner the grain now and the future will take care of the rest.

DRAFT LOTTERY IS POSTPONED UNTIL WEDNESDAY NEXT

Washington, Sept. 24.—A new system of giving the order in which draft numbers are drawn from the big glass bowl at the Capitol is being worked out, and it is likely the full list of numbers will not be made public until five days after the drawing takes place.

Representatives of the committee on public information, the provost marshal general's office and the news associations are working on a program to meet the unusual situation presented by the large number of "pills" to be drawn, due to the heavy registration.

It will not be possible to flash the order in which numbers are drawn over the press wires, as on previous occasions, as it is estimated the process will involve twenty-six hours of constant drawing and use of the telegraph wires of the press associations for a corresponding period. If the press wires are tied up on the draft numbers for such a long time it would mean serious demoralization of all other news service.

The drawing is expected to take place next week, probably on Wednesday. This is the date originally forecast by General Crowder, and the manner in which the States are reporting to him indicates it may be possible to hold the drawing then. The plan under consideration provides that only the first twelve or fifteen numbers drawn from the bowl by prominent officials shall be sent out over the wires. The remainder will be compiled in printed lists by a special force at the government printing office and mailed to the newspapers for publication on the fifth day following the drawing. This, it is contended, will prevent a demoralization of the news service out of Washington and will enable every newspaper to have an equal opportunity of printing the full list as drawn.

HUN MILITARISTS ARE DISPLEASED WITH HERTLING

Amsterdam, Sept. 25.—Chancellor von Hertling said he is ready for peace based in principle upon President Wilson's fourteen points. This statement according to advices received here today as made in the Chancellor's speech to the main committee of the Reichstag yesterday. The Chancellor declared he had evinced such readiness in his speech of February 25, to which, however, he pointed out Wilson had not replied. Members of the Main Committee are reported to be dissatisfied with von Hertling's speech considering it to be unequal to the gravity of the situation. Government leaders of the Reichstag were to meet this morning to decide their attitude toward Hertling.

BELIEVE ITALIANS HAVE STARTED AN ALBANIAN DRIVE

London, Sept. 25.—Italian troops have begun their advance in Albania, according to an unofficial press report received here today by way of Paris. (There is no indication yet that this reported movement has been definitely linked up with the 100 mile Allied offensive in Macedonia, but it is believed the entire 300 mile front from the Adriatic to the Aegean will soon be ablaze with activity.) The reported advance in Albania may coordinate with preparations for an invasion of Bulgaria. The Allies, according to latest advices, are within only 3 miles of the Bulgarian frontier on a front of 35 miles extending from the little village of Stroumitza on the eastern bank of the Vardar in Serbia to the vicinity of Malmisa east of Lake Doiran. Allied cavalry was reported yesterday to be advancing toward the Bulgarian city of Stroumitza, only 10 miles northeast of the village of the same name.

TODAY'S CASUALTIES

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary forces today:

Killed in action	15
Missing in action	161
Wounded severely	185
Died from wounds	9
Died of disease	5
Total	375

The following Pennsylvanians are in today's list:

DIED OF WOUNDS
Norman C. Raker, McConnellsburg

WOUNDED SEVERELY

Capt. Samuel R. Irwin Cherry Tree
Capt. William Weaver Wilkinsburg
Lt. Joseph B. Roulston, Philadelphia
Lt. Henry Keller, Bellefonte
Lt. Donald Miller, Carlisle
Lt. Robert Woodbury, Pottsville
Sgt. Albert Best, Dravosburg
Sgt. Harry Douglass, Vanderbilt
Corp. William Lutz, Birdsboro
Robert Black, Washington
Edgar R. Beck, Shanesville
Joseph Conway, Pittsburgh
Hillard Davis, Old Forge
Martin Dietrich, Butler
Theodore E. Harner, Butler
Chalmers H. Holsinger, Johnstown
Thomas E. Kepler, Renovo
Edward Kopp, Hokes
Frederick Libby, Hastings
Robert McGraw, Pittsburgh
Pasquale Mancoso, Erie
Grotto A. Moyer, Steelton
McClellan Altemeyer, Ariel
Marshall Amick, Everett
Henry Barnum, Scottsdale
James Hamilton, Greensburg
Vascha Kraskopovitch, Mt. Union
Harry F. Schaeffer, Pittsburgh
Weir Smoney, Dravosburg
Anthony Murray, Philadelphia
Peter Pashuski, Philadelphia
Carl J. Ritchey, Everett
Eugene Scardelley, Philadelphia
Floyd Strohl, Allentown
Edward Ulrich, Reading
Albert C. Zimmerman, Leechburg

MISSING IN ACTION

Sgt. John A. Davis, Homestead
Sgt. Joseph W. Griesser, Phila.
Sgt. David I. Rankin, Wilkinsburg
Sgt. Melvin V. Virgin, Pittsburgh
Sgt. Robert C. Wilson, Wilkes-Barre
Corp. Emmett Dowd, Altoona
Corp. Jerry Gillespie, Philadelphia
Corp. Joseph Lohman, Chester
Corp. Gomer O'Brien, Pittsburgh
Corp. Harry Wills, Wilkinsburg
Corp. Kenneth Moorhead, Pittsburgh
Corp. Wm. H. Stafford, Pittsburgh
Robert Anderson, Philadelphia
David J. Cain, Philadelphia
John Carothers, Pittsburgh
Ber. F. Conaway, Chickasaw
Reuben Crouthamel, Norristown
Edward D. Daniels, Philadelphia
Clarence Gamble, Tarentum
Edwin Green, Lancaster
William C. Hoak, Tarentum
Raymond Gross Lancaster
James Johnston, Brackenridge
Louis Lo Sasso, Philadelphia
Earl S. Riley, Philadelphia
William Ryan, Erie
James R. Strucker, Philadelphia
William White, Blain
Albert S. Wilson, Clearfield
Harry Zeigler, Wolfburg
Daniel Cellucci, Philadelphia
Frank Contreras, Philadelphia
William Deloier, St. Benedict
Philip DiFazio, Philadelphia
Kyrien Dooley, Philadelphia
Jay A. Dunlap, Pittsburgh
Ronald Dunsmore, Curwensville
Russell Handwerk Slatton
Clifford Hazlett, Tarentum
Frank S. Jones, McDonald
Stanley Kentz, Pittsburgh
Henry Minch, Pittsburgh
Charles Richter, Jr., Pittsburgh
Ernie Salvatore, Berwick
Charles Schaffer, Emaus
Loney Schenck, Johnstown
Leo Bratti, Dean
David Harrie, Shaytown
Paul Sowers, Brookville
David Stein, New Kensington
Frank J. Stuvason, Clearfield
Alfred Storm, Pittsburgh
Albert Strosky, DuBois
Giuseppe Vaccaro, Apollo

BAND MEMBERS ATTENTION

All the members of the Fire Department band are requested to meet at Thayer's auditorium Friday evening next at 8 o'clock for the purpose of practicing with the Liberty Chorus for the flag raising exercises Sunday next.

A little boy said "You bet my father's fighting with every cent he has in Liberty Bonds."

LABOR SHORTAGE AND FROST ENDANGER CROPS

FARMERS OF THE COMMUNITY CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS TO HELP CUT CORN AND SAVE OTHER BOUNTIFUL CROPS

BUSINESS MEN TO HELP TOMORROW

The Farm Labor Manager requests the stores and business places to close and contribute their available labor force to help save farm crops.

The following stores and business places have agreed to assist in the drive to get the corn cut, silos filled, buckwheat cut and cared for, threshing done, apples picked, potatoes dug, etc., by sending men to work of autos for transportation.

R. C. Shaw Grocery Co.—3 men.
H. J. Flegal's—2 men.
Kurtz Store—1 man.
Tobias Bros.
Thorn Bros.—2 men.
Cross Barber Shop—2 men.
Healey Bros.—2 men.
I. W. Neuman—1 man.
A. M. Thatcher—2 men.
Jos. Littman—1 man.
J. S. Beahan.
Lehman's Barber Shop.
Hembold & Stewart—2 or 3 men.
Wade Stewart—one man and car for 5 men.

Clearfield Candy Co.—1 man and car for men.
McCrory's.
A. Minkin.
Brown's Boot Shop—1 man.
A. W. Leonardson—4 men.
Duffon's Hardware.
Robinson & Co.—1 man.
Lee Garage Co.—3 men with car for others.

Orcutt's Garage—1 man with car for others.
Central Garage—car for men.
William's Sales Co.—Car and some men if possible.
Routch & Swartzle—car and probably men.
Auto Supply Co.—car and men.
Smith & Barger—car and men.
L. W. Pollack—car for 6 men.

Shaw Bros.
Walker's Store.
Dooley's Drug Store.
Woodward & McPherson's.
Anderson's Barber Shop.
Mohney's Barber Shop.
Gulich's Barber Shop.
Peter Laddo's Barber Shop.
H. B. McNeel—1 man.
E. E. Smith—1 man and car.
L. Shapiro—car for 6.
Clearfield Hdw. Co.—2 men.
Workmen's Store—2 men.
A. O. Bishop, Butcher Shop.
Wesley Norris Meat Shop.
Irwin's Drug Store.
Lauderbach-Zerby Wholesalers.
Fred T. Barrett.
Kennard & Snyder.
C. E. Shirley Grocery.
Wm. M. Boyce & Son.
Fargo's Meat Market.
McGarvey's Meat Market.
Gilliland Bros.

There are a number of individuals who have also expressed a willingness to go out and help in this work and all who wish to do so may call up 55 H. & C. or 76-W Bell.

This help is very much needed on a number of farms. Frost is impending, weather conditions are delaying farm operations and it is impossible in most cases for farmers to hire labor at all. Also there are some very deserving cases where the farmers are old or infirm or sick or unable to get help in any way to save their crops. Anyone needing help should come in or call up the Farm Labor office this afternoon or evening.

All arrangements will be perfected this afternoon for sending out men in cars to farms where they are needed. A trip will be made out through the country for this purpose.

WHAT BETTER TRIBUTE THAN THIS COULD ANY MAN WISH TO OBTAIN

By FRANK J. TAYLOR
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

An American Hospital in France, Sept. 2. (By Mail.)—"No they're not going to bring the Sergeant back to the ward, Loya."

Those were exactly the words the nurse used. But the tone of her voice and the look in her eyes said more.

The little group in the ward which had been playing cards on one of the beds to forget the tension they felt while the sergeant's operation was taking place, stopped suddenly, all attention, all hungering for good news.

"You don't mean the Sergeant's gone, do you?" exclaimed one.

"Yes, Loya, the Sergeant's gone. Four operations were just too much for his strength. He never regained consciousness."

The little group of patients and the nurse were silent.

The chap with one leg gone had half a deck of cards in his hand. Dazed, he relaxed, and the cards fell to the floor, scattering over half the ward. The chap with one leg gone never noticed them.

He Was a Game Boy
"Gee, the Sergeant's gone," he said huskily, "he sure was a game boy."

"He was the best fellow I ever knew," said another, "and the cheeriest, too. I've seen them dressing his leg time and again, and go-h but it hurt. But did the Sergeant ever say anything? Not the Sergeant—he never batted an eye."

"Just to think," mused a third, "it wasn't half an hour ago when we saw him go out. I shouted, 'Good luck, Sarge,' when the stretcher was carried through the door, and he smiled and said, 'Thanks, I'll be back in a few minutes with you.'"

They sat there together, the half a dozen of the Sergeant's bunkies, all invalids, with the nurse of the ward, just musing and talking like that, trying to realize that the Sergeant was gone. Mess time came and went, and no one paid any attention to it—they were thinking only of the Sergeant.

The Sergeant was Frank Carbaugh, of Greencastle, Pa., a member of the 7th Machinegun Sanitary Detachment. His mother is Mrs. Carbaugh, and no mother ever reared a braver a son.

Didn't Talk of Deeds
The Sergeant, who was a mathematic teacher before the war, was wounded when his outfit was rushed into action near Chateau-Thierry.

None of his bunkies knew just how, because, as one of them explained, "The Sergeant wasn't the kind of a fellow who'd talk of himself. You can bet he was wounded doing something for somebody, though."

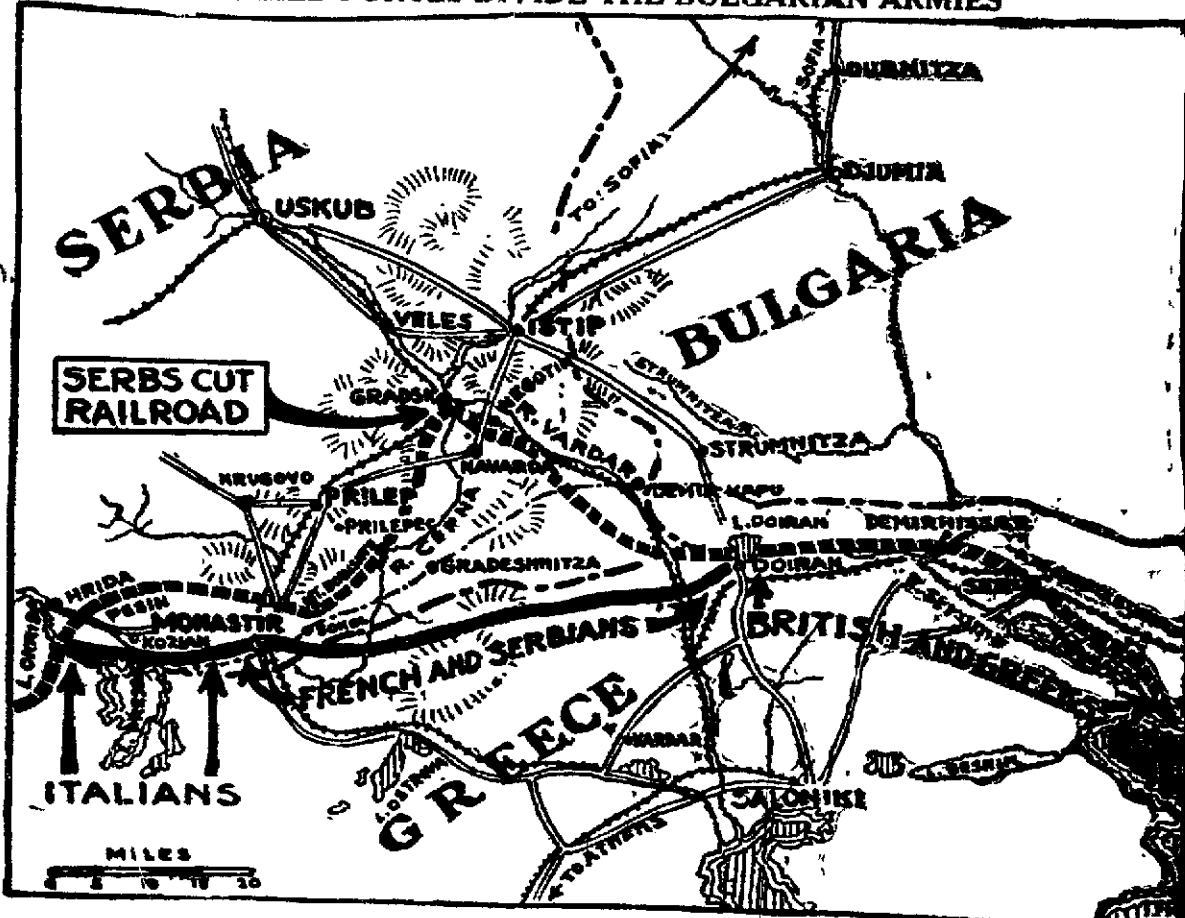
They did know that the Sergeant lay out in the open a long time after he was wounded. Medical records showed that. His leg was badly smashed, and they operated at the first hospital he reached. But gangrene had set in, and four operations had followed in an effort to save him.

They have had lots of brave patients, that doctors and nurses and patients admired alike in that hospital, but never one just like the Sergeant, who said little, was always joking and cheerful, and never had a complaint. The rest of the boys in the ward would do anything in the world for "the Sarge."

The little group sitting on the cots, with the nurse, had been talking of the Sergeant for a long time when

(Continued On Page Five)

ALLIED FORCES DIVIDE THE BULGARIAN ARMIES



London, Sept. 25.—The Bulgarian army opposing the Allied center is retiring to Veles, 30 miles north and east of Prillip. The Allied advance is continuing north of the Prillip railway. Along the left bank of the Vardar and north of Prillip our advance is continuing, the statement said. The enemy is fighting rear guard action and retiring to Veles.

MOVED TO HOG ISLAND

John V. Miller, who has been employed at the Hog Island shipyards for some time, moved his family to Philadelphia yesterday and will take up his permanent residence there.

WANTED—I want to buy a six or seven room house in First or Second ward. Most have heat light and bath and big lot for garden. Answer at once to A. B. C. care Progress. Replies will be treated confidentially.

St Paul, Minn., Sept. 25.—John Ireland, Arch Bishop of the St. Paul Diocese of the Catholic church for 30 years died at 3:55 this morning. Physical decline due to the Arch Bishop's advanced age of 80 affected his heart causing his death, his physicians said. He suffered severe illness early last Spring and celebrating his eightieth birthday anniversary on September 11, he was again stricken. Arrangements for the funeral will be made tomorrow.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND
DIES AT AGE OF 80

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THE CLEARFIELD PROGRESS

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WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1918.

THE WHY-FOR

"Why 37-cent cotton and \$2.26 cent wheat," asks the New York Tribune, at the head of an editorial showing that if cotton had been regulated as wheat has been, the price of cotton would be about 22 cents. While engaged in asking questions, the Tribune might ask a number of others of a similar character and equally pertinent. The fact that the South is in the saddle will answer them all. Why a protective tariff on mohair and none on wool? Why are nearly all the important committee chairmanships in both houses of Congress held by Southerners? Why price fixing of wool and not of cotton?

According to the 1918 tax duplicates in the County Commissioners' office Clearfield county tax payers will be asked to provide \$193,111.49 for county purposes this year. Of this amount the borough of Clearfield is asked to produce \$36,503.93, while the city of DuBois, twice as large, is only asked to pay but \$21,059.73 into the county treasury.

These totals are made up as follows:

Clearfield Borough	
County tax	\$15,502.95
Poor tax	12,500.32
State tax	7,049.42
Bridge & Road bond	1,551.22
Total	\$36,503.93

City of DuBois	
County tax	\$16,204.90
State tax	3,231.97
Bridge & Road Bond	1,622.86
Total	\$21,059.73

The total valuation for county tax purposes of the two districts follows:

Clearfield borough	\$3,100,079
City of DuBois	\$3,240,487

The great discrepancy in the amounts paid into the county treasury is due to the fact that DuBois city takes care of its own poor and therefore pays no poor tax to the county.

The city of DuBois covers about four times as much territory and boasts at least twice the population of Clearfield, yet by a system of low valuation and high local or city millage, protects its taxpayers against the payment of county tax while the local tax is almost twice as high as is the case in Clearfield.

Our people are forced to pay more than their proportionate share of county taxes because of the fact that Clearfield's municipal financiers long ago conceived the idea that the proper plan was a high valuation and low millage. Every other district in the county legislates just the opposite and thus has a larger proportionate share of the taxes raised each year to apply to local improvements and expenses.

The present year is triennial assessment year and the proper time for Council, School Board and taxpayers to get together with the assessors and County Commissioners and attempt to adjust valuations upon an equitable basis.

Clearfield borough will pay almost one-fifth of the total county taxes paid this year and as we have only about one tenth the population and wealth of the county according to actual conditions our county taxes appear to be just about 50 per cent. too high.

This is a matter that ought to be easily adjusted and now is the time to adjust it.

Let us get busy. The Progress will stand back of any movement looking to the proper equalization. We Clearfielders have been bearing much more than our share of the county burden entirely too long, and have nobody to blame but ourselves if we allow matters to continue as they have been.

The Training of The Years

For more than half a century the County National Bank has met the needs of business men, and cared for the financial affairs of the people of Central Pennsylvania.

It is the oldest bank in Clearfield County.

Its long and honorable history is its promise of competent service in the future.

Your account will be welcomed, whatever its size.

The County National Bank
OF CLEARFIELD

Capital, Surplus and Profits Over \$1,200,000.

SEVEN WAR WORK RELIEF AGENCIES JOIN IN DRIVE

Recognized Great Organizations Representing All Creeds and Elements Welded into One.

\$170,500,000 IS THE GOAL.

Plan of War Department to Avoid Waste of Energy and Duplication of Effort Enthusiastically Adopted and Unity Is Achieved.

WHAT GENERAL PERSHING NEEDS

"Give me nine men who have a hut and I will have a more effective fighting force than if I had ten men without it."

—General Pershing.

On November 11 the American people will start a one week's drive to raise the largest amount of money ever given outright by any people in the history of the world.

The drive will be a new thing under the sun. For the first time Protestants, Catholics and Jews, forgetting all their differences, will line up shoulder to shoulder, welding their individual organizations together in their common devotion to the boys in the cantonments and over there. This amalgamation of the seven great agencies engaged in war work is one of the fine developments which have been brought about by the war and under the wise guidance of President Wilson.

The seven organizations which together will make this united appeal are the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., National Catholic War Council and K. of C., the Jewish Welfare Board, the War Camp Community Service, the American Library Association and the Salvation Army. Each of them will need funds this fall, each had planned a separate campaign for support. Now, acting on the suggestion of the President's letter of September 5, the seven campaigns will be rolled into one. The American people will be spared the burden of seven separate appeals, and the nation will have an opportunity to demonstrate splendidly that men and women of all creeds at home can work together, as men of all creeds over there are fighting and dying together.

Dr. John R. Mott, whom President Wilson has spoken of as one of the ablest and most useful men of his generation, has been selected Director General of the drive. It is interesting to note that Dr. Mott's name was placed in nomination by John G. Agur of the National Catholic War Council and seconded by Mortimer L. Schiff of the Jewish Welfare Board. The general committee having the campaign in charge contains such well known names as Raymond B. Fosdick, Chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the U. S. Steel Corporation, James F. Phelan of Humberly and Weeks, Honorable Milton T. Henrick, former ambassador to France, Cleveland H. Dodge, George Gordon Battle, Mrs. Henry P. Davison and Frank A. Vandervlip, president of the National City Bank.

In every city, county and town the campaign will be in charge of the biggest men of the community.

Together these seven organizations represent a work that is staggering in its proportions. They have more than 15,000 uniformed workers standing shoulder to shoulder with the boys every step of the way from home to the front line trenches. They operate more than 3,000 buildings and ship 500 tons of supplies to the boys in France every week. Fifteen miles of film set sail for the other side each week under their direction, and the regular weekly attendance of soldiers and sailors at their motion picture shows is more than 2,500,000. The Bibles furnished to the boys since the war broke our world, if piled one on another, make a pile more than twenty miles high.

"Morale," said Napoleon "is as important in war as three to one." By which he meant that one man who is kept contented and happy is better than three men who are discouraged and homesick. It is the business of these seven great agencies to help maintain morale. They are keeping up the fine fighting edge of our boys, and by their ministrations helping to put added power into our army and navy and so hasten the hour of victory when they will bring our boys home again.

It is predicted by national leaders that this year's drive will raise over the top of the \$170,500,000 goal.

Mrs. L. D. Jacobs is in Akron, O., where she was called on account of the serious illness of her brother, who is now in the hospital at Paris.

MISS ELLEN ROWE BECOMES BRIDE OF LIEUT. B. E. SHIREY

A military wedding of interest took place this morning at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Row on South Second street, when their daughter Ellen was united in marriage to Lieutenant Bishop Earl Shirey.

Promptly after the stroke of eight, to the strains of the wedding march played by Mrs. McCallagher, the bridal couple descended the stairs to the living room where the beautiful and impressive ring ceremony was performed by Rev. W. Hartman, pastor of the Trinity Methodist church. The ceremony was performed in the presence of the immediate families and a few intimate friends.

The bride was attired in a traveling suit of brown velvet trimmed in beaver with a becoming hat to match and wore a corsage of brides roses. The house was prettily decorated with an American flag and baskets filled with autumn flowers.

Immediately after the wedding breakfast the bride and groom left by auto for Tyrone where they took the train for a honeymoon to Philadelphia and Atlantic City, after which they will reside in New York City where Lt. Shirey has been stationed for the past few months.

They were the recipients of many beautiful gifts of silver, cut glass and linens.

The bride is a graduate of Indiana State Normal and for the past four years has been a most efficient and popular teacher in the public schools. The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin L. Shirey and is a First Lieutenant in the quartermasters department of the United States army, having received his commission as Second Lieutenant at the First Officers Training camp at Ft. Niagara after which he was promoted to first lieutenant. The best wishes and hearty congratulations of a wide circle of friends follow them.

GLEANINGS FROM SOLDIERS' LETTERS

Among the many letters we have read from the boys in France recently there is one common complaint and that is their desire for home news. Whenever we detect a note of melancholy or a tinge of gloom in a letter we notice that the last paragraph is an urgent plea for a letter or a newspaper from home. We do not always publish these paragraphs but seldom do we see a letter without them.

Carl McMasters, one of the Clearfield R. F. D. boys, in a letter to his aunt and uncle casts aside all pretences and honestly acknowledges that there is no place like home and home folks after all and in so doing shows to the world that it is made of the right kind of stuff. He tells of Ted Rowles being killed but has far no official notification has come to the parents of young Rowles and all are hoping that McMasters is mistaken. Following is the paragraph from his letter: "I suppose you have heard about Ted being killed. I did feel awfully bad about it but he is gone and all I can do is to keep on with his work. He died doing. His mother and father can be proud of him for he was a brave soldier and had four of the enemy to his credit before he died. I am going to try to keep up the good work for both of us. Robert Lauer is well and he sure is a brave fellow. He is little but those brothers of his had better take off their hats to him. Tell Uncle that I am trying to do my bit and will keep it up as long as I am still in the ring but I pray every night that the Hun will be conquered soon for war is sure Hell and anybody who says they want to go to the front trenches either has never been there or is a liar."

Leroy Fink, writing to his mother voices a plea for The Progress and uses letter paper which was captured from a German in a recent battle.

Rex McCracken, located at Camp Lee, says he is getting along fine and encloses a war poem to be printed in The Progress. The Clearfield boys all read The Progress at Camp Lee. Sherman Rowles, recently of Camp Lee, writes his mother describing a most pleasant trip across the foam and says that although he is among strangers he finds the boys of his company all good fellows and easy to make friends with.

Lawrence N. Rougeux formerly of the County National Bank force now with the 105th Aero Squadron in France, in letter home says he is getting along finely and has a position in which his work is similar to what he was engaged in here. He also acts as interpreter for his division and finds his knowledge of French very handy. He is located close to Paris and says he now knows Paris almost as well as he did Clearfield and that

Over and Above

JERKHOFF

These Women's Shoes at \$8.50

Set A New Standard in Value Giving

If you had to purchase these shoes in to-day's market, the price would be much higher but because we were fortunate in securing them early, before prices had advanced to such an extent, you are offered a shoe value difficult to duplicate anywhere.

Bear in mind that every pair will stand the closest inspection as to quality and workmanship, and that every pair is built on lines which are decidedly stylish. Whether or not you are in actual need, you most certainly should secure a pair of these splendid shoes at this very moderate price.

Lytle Bros.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF CO. H BOYS

Ridgway and DuBois people are very much worried over a report received through a letter from the front to the effect that some sixty members of Company H, of Ridgway, had been captured during the August fighting on the French front.

There are some fifty DuBois boys in Co. H and also five or six Clearfielders in the same company.

No official notice of the reported capture has so far been received.

Speed victory with Bonds!

COURT NOTES

The jury in the case of the Pennsylvania School Board vs. McClellan Passmore, former Tax Collector, returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs yesterday afternoon for \$45.

Suit was brought for an alleged balance on the duplicate of 1910, but this was shown to have been paid and the verdict was for interest on uncanceled duplicates.

The case of Samuel Maines vs. D. Chase.

W. C. T. U. MEETING

W. C. T. U. meeting at the Y. M. C. A. 7:30 Thursday evening. Address by Mrs. S. C. Wilson, State organizer. She has something of great interest to say. Let us have a large attendance.

W. Anderson was taken up before Judge Bell this morning.

Mr. Maines is suing for a settlement he alleges due him and the defense claims he was paid in full for all services rendered. The opposing attorneys are W. I. Swoope and A. E. Chase.

NEW DRIGGS THEATRE

THURSDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 26TH
Special Matinee 2:30 P. M. Ladies Only

THE SENSATION OF SENSATIONS

THE RINGING RECORD OF THE SEASON
PLAYING TO CROWDED HOUSES EVERYWHERE

ROBERT SHERMAN Presents

The Greatest White Slave Play Ever Written

THE GIRL WITHOUT A CHANCE

A Moral and Fearful Plot for the betterment of Young Girls who are with out Parents and Homes. A complete scenic production.

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TEARS
PATHOS
LAUGHS

A Gripping Story With Tense Situations

Every Mother, Wife, Daughter, Sister, Sweetheart Should See It—It Tells the Truth and Teaches a Lesson—A Strong, Vital Play—A Great Cast.

By WHITNEY COLLINS

PRICES---

MAIN FLOOR 75c
BALCONY 75c AND 50c
MATINEE 25c ALL PARTS OF HOUSE

The Kaiser as I Knew Him for Fourteen Years

By ARTHUR N. DAVIS, D. D. S.

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CHAPTER XIV.

The Kaiser and Things American.
Among the Germans generally there is a surprising degree of ignorance regarding conditions in America. The untraveled German has but the vaguest ideas concerning our people and our institutions. I have had patients of intelligence and education ask me how we are able to cope with the Indians. In view of the extent of German emigration to America and the vast volume of commercial transactions between the two countries, it is almost unbelievable that such erroneous notions should prevail in these enlightened days, but they do.

This fact partially serves to explain how easy it was for the Kaiser and his inspired press to pull the wool over the people's eyes regarding the unimportance of America's entry into the war. It doesn't explain at all, however, how completely the Kaiser himself underestimated us and our power, for I doubt whether there is any foreigner living, who has never visited America who knows more about our country than the German emperor. Indeed, he was more familiar with many of our problems than many of our countrymen, and he frequently revealed to me in the course of our conversations how thoroughly posted he was on American conditions.

Long before the subject of forest conservation was taken up seriously in this country, the Kaiser pointed out to me what a great mistake we were making in not devoting more attention to it.

"Can you tell me, Davis, why you have so many forest fires in your country?" he asked, after a particularly destructive conflagration in the West had destroyed many acres of timber. "How does it happen?"

I explained to him that most of the forest fires came from sparks from locomotives. Careless lumbermen allowed the branches which they lopped at the trees to remain on the ground and when they were ignited by sparks he fire sometimes spread to the uncut timber. As the facilities for extinguishing fire in these unpopulated regions were practically nil and the climate made the timber particularly inflammable, these fires usually attained serious dimensions.

"That points out again the inefficiency of your form of government," he commented. "You have laws requiring the railways to use appliances to arrest the sparks from their engines, haven't you? Why don't you enforce them? Your people don't seem to realize that it takes years to grow a tree. Because you have more than you need today, you make no preparation for tomorrow. For every tree cut down another should be planted. If you don't adopt some such measure the time will surely come when America will have to turn to Germany for timber."

The Kaiser was a harsh critic of our election system. The idea of a four-year term for the president was naturally repugnant to one who held such exalted notions as to the rights of rulers. It would be too much to expect the Hohenzollern mind to approve of a constitution which provided for the ruler's return to private life after a period of four years at the head of the government.

He declared that with a constant change of administration it was quite out of the question for this country to follow any definite policy. It was bad enough even so far as internal affairs were concerned, he said, but such a system made it impossible for the Kaiser to take a prominent place in international politics.

"You can't expect the nations of the world to deal with America as they deal among themselves when the next change of administration may mean the adoption of an entirely new foreign policy," he declared. "There can be nothing stable about the foreign policy of a nation whose leaders change every four years."

American party politics were a constant source of embarrassment to the Kaiser. He always seemed undecided as to just how he should receive an American of prominence. If he happened to be of the same political faith as the administration, the Kaiser was afraid to do him too much honor for fear of offending the opposing party, who might win the next election; and if he were not of the same party as the administration, the Kaiser feared to honor him lest more immediate resentment be stirred up in America. Thus he refused to receive Bryan on two different occasions when a Republican administration was in power.

He criticized very strongly, too, our election methods. "Instead of discussing principles, your political candidates exchange personalities," he said. "My people would be shocked at the sort of speeches and accusations which figure in all your political campaigns. Over here, nothing of the kind is ever heard."

The Kaiser was very much interested in our negro problem. It seemed to have a great fascination for him, and he frequently referred to it. He told me that he understood there were 15,000,000 negroes in this country, but they were dying off in great numbers through consumption and other diseases to which they offered but poor resistance. "The negro will always be a great problem in your country, however," he added. "They don't mix socially with the whites, and there will be constant friction. My brother (Prince Henry), when he returned from his visit to America, told me a lot about these negroes. Indeed, one of the most impressive things he heard there was a choir of negro voices. He said they sang some wonderful melodies, and their voices were as clear as bells."

After the war started, the Kaiser referred to the negroes again. "Now is your chance to settle your negro problem," he declared, half facetiously, of course. "If America insists upon coming into the war, why doesn't she send her negroes across and let us shoot them down?"

When a fleet of our battleships visited Kiel some six years ago the Kaiser paid them a visit and was very much interested. When he called to see me shortly afterward he told me of his experience.

"I went over the ships from top to bottom," he declared. "They are excellent vessels, every one of them, and I was very much impressed with the way they are manned and officered. I have only one criticism—the lattice-work conning towers, or fighting masts. The only possible use I can see in them would be to train vines on them and install an elevator inside, and serve tea in the afternoon to the ladies on top—the most beautiful place for serving afternoon tea I can imagine."

"But, seriously speaking," he went on, "I can't see that these masts have any practical value. On the contrary, I can see very serious disadvantages in them. No matter what nation you might be fighting, your enemy would always be able to recognize you at a distance, before you could identify him, because the warships of all other nations look very much alike at a distance."

"They say these conning towers are armed," he went on, "but you would never get close enough to your enemy to use such small guns. Again, if one of those masts were hit it would send a shower of steel about the heads of the men on board, and would not only put many of them out of action, but would be in the way. Suppose, too, the mast were struck down and hung over the side? It would drag through the water, and would not only seriously impede the vessel, but it would cause the ship to list and expose a larger area on one side than would be safe. No, Davis, your fighting masts, as I have said, might answer first-rate for serving tea, but I don't think much of them for active service."

But if the Kaiser saw much in American ways and customs to condemn, he likewise saw much to commend, and, before the war, he was liberal in his praise of many of our qualities and achievements.

He was very much interested, for instance, in the experiments and discoveries of Luther Burbank. To make Germany self-supporting as far as food resources were concerned was one of his dearest ambitions. He realized that in the event of a world war his people would probably suffer more from lack of food than they would from hostile bullets, and he was hoping that he would be able to obviate that condition before his country was put to the test. He was constantly preaching simplified diet and the conservation of food reserves, and he had great hopes that much could be done in a scientific way to help solve general food problems. When attending dinners given him by his officers, his wishes respecting simple menus were

always carefully followed. The Kaiser enjoyed American humor. He was very fond of Mark Twain, and he followed one or two of the American monthlies and weeklies more or less regularly. He told me that, one evening while in his sitting room in the Berlin palace, reading something in an American magazine, he ran across a story which caused him to laugh so much and so loud that the ladies of the court, who heard him in an adjacent room, came running in with their knitting to see what the matter was.

The Kaiser had little respect for our architecture. He thought our skyscrapers, of which he had seen illustrations, were hideous.

"How terrible to desecrate the landscape with such tall buildings," he commented. "They hurt the eye. How can people live in them?"

I explained that most of the buildings to which he referred were office buildings, but that we did have fourteen and fifteen-story apartment houses and hotels, and even higher ones, in which the upper floors were used for living purposes just the same as the lower ones. He couldn't believe it possible that people would consent to live so far above the ground, and from his own aversion to visit a place that was even one story above the ground floor, I rather got the idea that he was afraid of height. Under the building laws prevailing in Germany no building of more than five stories may be erected.

Perhaps the quality that he envied most in us was our inventive genius. When Orville Wright was flying at Tempelhof, in Berlin, in the early days of aviation, the Kaiser could not restrain his admiration.

"I wish I could encourage my people to become great inventors, such as America has produced," he declared, rather hopelessly. "I admire your wonderful inventive genius."

The Kaiser objected very much to the fact that many of the foreign opera singers were attracted to New York by reason of the fabulous sums paid them at the Metropolitan opera house.

Despite the fact that the Kaiser accused us of spending our money too lavishly, he repeatedly charged the English as well as ourselves with being money-worshippers.

"The Anglo-Saxons worship mammon, and they try to gloss it all over with a show of religion," he said. "Your rich Americans have so much money, Davis, that they really don't know what to do with it. Why, recently one of your millionaires saw my castle at Corfu and sent one of his representatives to the court with the presumptuous message, 'Please tell the Kaiser that I will buy his castle at Corfu, and ask him what his price is.' I had word sent back that the castle was not for sale. The American then told my representative that he wouldn't take 'no' for an answer. The cheek of the man! He said he didn't care how much it cost. I sent word back to that man that there were not enough dollars in the world to buy that castle. There are some things that your dollars won't buy, Davis, and one of them is my beautiful castle at Corfu!"

CHAPTER XV.

The German People.

The oath of allegiance which every German soldier and public official takes binds him first to support the Kaiser, with his life and his money, and then the fatherland.

That is what the Kaiser referred to when he said, in the course of an address to a body of recruits at Potsdam:

"Body and soul you belong to me. If I command you to shoot your fathers and your mothers . . . you must follow my command without a murmur."

The same thought is involved, of course, in the Kaiser's invariable use of the possessive pronoun, first person, in talking to the German people. He always says "my people," never "the people." The worst feature about it is that not only does the Kaiser proceed upon the assumption that he owns the German people "body and soul," but the people themselves are willing to admit it. The Germans are the most willing vassals in the world.

Veneration and awe of the Kaiser are bred in the bone of the Germans. Even among the socialists, who are not nearly as opposed to the monarchical idea as is commonly supposed, there is strong sentiment of loyalty toward the emperor. True, the socialists are clamoring constantly for the reform vote and other political changes, but I doubt very much whether—before the war, at any rate—any large percentage of socialists would have seized the opportunity to dethrone the Kaiser had it presented itself. Certainly any such attempt would have been speedily smothered by those who remained loyal, even without the aid of the military.

As long as the Kaiser is able to uphold German's place among the nations of the world, so long will his people uphold him. They will stand behind him as long as he goes forward; they will repudiate him as soon as he turns back. They will acclaim him in triumph, but will not tolerate him in defeat. The Kaiser himself realizes that his tenure of office rests upon victory. The war was started for the sake of world dominion; it has been continued solely to save the Kaiser's throne.

Coming into such intimate and frequent contact with the Kaiser, I had wonderful opportunity to observe a relations which existed between him and his people.

The conduct of the people since the war affords no safe criterion of their normal views and sentiments. The activity of government agents and the power of the inspired press exerted such a great influence on the feelings of the people that any outward signs of enthusiasm which they displayed must be liberally discounted. The

REMINGTON UMC

Wetproof Steel Lined Shot Shells

MAKE your showery hunting days this Fall the good days for ducks they really ought to be, with the right shotshells—Remington UMC Smokeless "Arrow" or "Nitro Club" Wetproof Steel Lined "Speed Shells." No matter how much water may get to them, they will actually stay just as dry and serviceable as your Remington UMC Pump Gun or Autoloading Shotgun.

These finest of shoot-water fowl, the big mallards—which you can seldom get with in gunshot when it is calm and fair—are then not so quick to take wing. But your shells must be right. Hunting has no worse luck than a water-soaked shell that has swelled and sticks in the gun at a critical moment—to say nothing of a "miss" caused by wilting of the turned-over end of the shell.

Remington UMC Smokeless "Arrow" and "Nitro Club" Wetproof Steel Lined "Speed Shells" are made waterproof by a wonderful process, invented for them and used exclusively in their manufacture.

It took three years to perfect this process. The result is a shell that will work and shoot right throughout an all-day downpour—keeps hard and smooth with no softening of the turned-over end or bulging of the top wad in the wettest coat pocket.

You buy the same favorite brand, at the regular price, and get the Wetproof improvement without cost. The first completely waterproof shotshell, at the same time having the uniform superiority of speed, pattern and penetration for which Remington UMC "Arrow" and "Nitro Club" Steel Lined "Speed Shells" are famous.

In black powder, buy the old reliable "New Club," now Wetproof sealed at turnover and top wad.

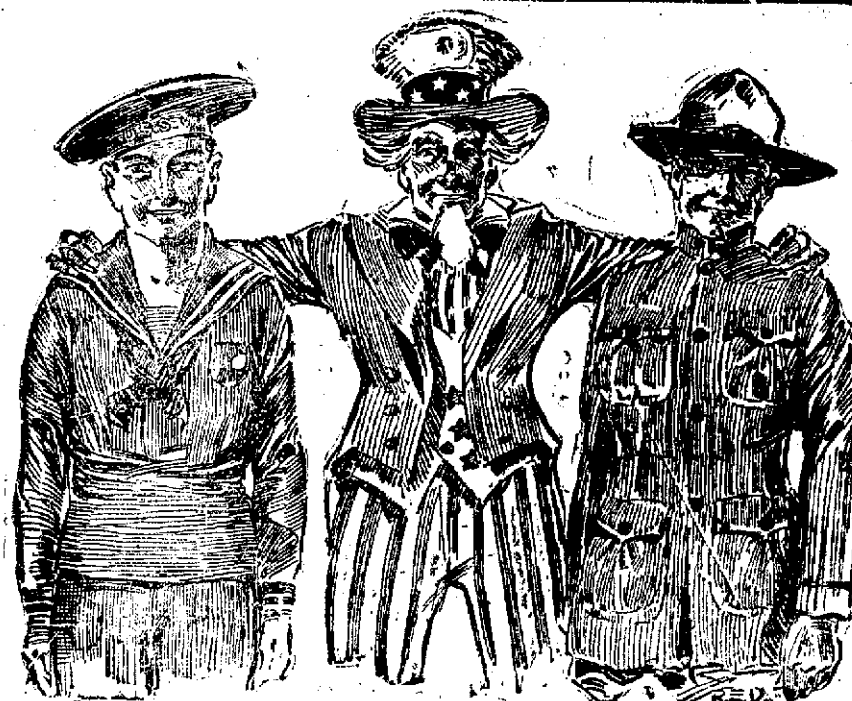
Remington UMC for Shooting Right

Sold by Sporting Goods Dealers in Your Community

Clean and oil your gun with REM OIL, the combination Powder Solvent, Lubricant and Rust Preventive

The REMINGTON ARMS UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO., Inc.
Largest Manufacturers of Firearms and Ammunition in the World
WOOLWORTH BUILDING NEW YORK CITY

Every American Should Buy a Bond



Send These Fellows The Home News

Your Uncle Sam is taking care of them every other way—the Y. M. C. A., the K. of C., the Red Cross, the Salvation Army, do all in their power to keep the boys amused, well-fed and well cared-for but there's one thing they cannot do—

Give Them News of Home

You write often, of course, but not the little details of the things that happen each day in this city and the surrounding parts of the county.

Progress "Over Seas" Service

To meet the growing demand from "over there" for "some copies of the Progress" we have arranged for a special service that will give the boys what they long for—"news from the home town."

The Service. Regularly each week we will mail a week's issue of the PROGRESS wrapped in a special wrapper and using a plainly printed label, to your boy "over there." The special wrapping insures safe carriage and the printed label will assure delivery.

Subscription Rate. No advance in subscription rate. The only requirement is that you order the paper for 3 months and that at the regular rate of \$1. Make your boy "over there" happier.

Send Him The Progress 3 Months For \$1 Offer Good Until Oct. 1st, 1918

No Buttons—
No Facings—
Just Tie the Tape



Maline
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
Nobutton Vests and Union Suits

Cannot gape in front because there are no buttons. The dainty little ribbon tape draws the sides together snug and secure. Fit perfectly—not a crease anywhere, and feel soft as silk because knit from softest, long-fibre cotton. Neck opening is plenty large—fabric very elastic. The union suits are elastic lengthwise and double-thick across the chest.

ROSS & WOODS

(Continued on Page 4)
Write or telephone for prices on car loads of Flour and Feeds. W. G. SPENCER, Clearfield, Pa.

Winter Wear Carrot Harm Watco Shingles

Made as they are of asphalt and asbestos Watco Shingles are impervious to the alternate freeze and thaw of our rigorous winters.

First cost is approximately the same as cedar shingles and the labor cost of laying is not as high on account of the simplicity and ease with which Watco Shingles may be placed on your buildings.

Beautify Your Buildings

The dull red or the soft green add a touch of beauty to your buildings that far eclipses the gray of the weathered shingle or the ugly black of ordinary roofing paper.

Let us estimate on the cost of roofing your house, barn or other buildings with Watco Shingles.

WILLIAM F. POWELL
SECOND STREET

CURWENSVILLE MOTOR TRANSIT CO. SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE	FARES
Leave Curwensville 7:40 A. M.	Leave Clearfield 8:00 A. M.
2:00	10:00
11:00	12:00
1:00 P. M.	1:45 P. M.
2:30	3:30
4:00	5:00
5:30	6:00
7:00	7:30
8:00*	8:30
9:00	9:30
10:00*	10:30
11:00	11:30

*Saturday nights and special nights late trips by special request.

The Kaiser as I Knew Him For Fourteen Years

By ARTHUR N. DAVIS, D. D. S.

(Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

(Continued from Page Three)

was punished with the utmost severity; why, in short, every possible precaution was taken that the excited ideas which the public held regarding their kaiser should never be undermined.

With this spirit of devotion dominating the people generally, it was only to be expected that they should have stood solidly behind their emperor when he sought to achieve the one ambition of his life—his dream of world dominion.

There is no doubt that the war was planned and made possible by the militarists and the junkers, and that every effort was made to conceal from the people its real purpose and ultimate goal; but if anyone imagines that the people at large would have held back had they realized the truth, he fails to understand the underlying spirit of the Teutonic race.

The Germans are the most quarrelsome people in the world. It is misleading to speak of the German militarists. All Germans are militarists. The records of their civil courts tell the story. In 1913 there were no less than 5,000,000 petty cases tried in the courts, and as every case naturally involved at least two parties, the astonishing fact is disclosed that some 10,000,000 Germans, or one-seventh of the entire population, appeared to the courts in a single year!

The belligerent character of the people was evidenced in countless other ways. It was the natural result of what I believe to be the most pronounced national shortcoming—selfishness. The average German is the most selfish individual in the world. He thinks of himself and his own comfort first, last and all the time. I have noticed it on the street cars, in the theaters, in the public highways, in the restaurants and hotels, where people congregate. Every one looked out for himself first and pushed aside those who stood in his way. In civil life, just as in a state of war, the German practiced the principle that might makes right.

Chivalry, courtesy, magnanimity are as foreign to the German makeup as they are characteristics of the French. A keen desire to make something out of nothing is another national trait of the Germans, if my observation has been accurate. What is commonly referred to as German thrift is only a polite name for German stinginess, and I have seen so many illustrations of the petty meanness of the German people that it seems idle to specify single instances.

One of the first impressions I received about the German people, when I went to live among them fourteen years ago, was the lack of comradeship among them. Class distinctions are drawn so fine, and there are so many gradations, that it was almost impossible to find two Germans on the same social plane. One was always the other's superior. After my fourteen years' experience among these people, I cannot say that that early impression has been removed; if anything, it has been deepened.

Anyone who has lived in Berlin, and is familiar with conditions in other European capitals, will bear me out that the German policeman is the most arrogant police official in the world. His word is taken in court in preference to that of six civilians, and his power is such that it might very easily be used oppressively; but strangely enough, despite the cupidity of the German character, graft and corruption among the German police and other officials were practically unknown before the war.

Such were the people behind the kaiser when the great war started. I shall never forget the sentiments expressed to me by private individuals in every walk of life as the various phases of the war developed.

No measure that was taken by Germany, no matter how atrocious or inconsistent with the world's idea of what is permissible in civilized warfare, ever brought a word of condemnation from the German public as a whole, although, of course, there were some notable exceptions. The great majority of Germans who discussed these matters with me, however, not only defended everything Germany did, but complained because more rigorous measures were not taken.

Merely by way of example, and not because her suggestion was any worse

than hundreds of others raised by my German patients, I may mention the surprising viewpoint expressed by the Countess Sternstorff, a relative of Von Henckel-Donnersmarch. It was after Italy had joined the allies and when German resentment against that nation ran very high.

"What we should do at the very first available opportunity," she declared, "is to destroy every single work of art in Italy. Not a single one of their landmarks or art treasures should be left standing. Then when the war is over and Italy no longer derives the enormous revenue she has been collecting for years from tourists, she will be sorry for what she has done to Germany!"

Did the German people countenance the submarine warfare and the slaughter of innocent women and children, in defiance of all rules of international law and the dictates of common humanity? They had only one criticism to make of it—it was not comprehensive enough! It was absolute folly, if not a crime, they said, for Germany to prescribe safety lanes for neutral vessels to use. The whole world should have been declared a war zone, that death and destruction might be dealt wherever and whenever the opportunity offered. Every ship that sailed should be sunk, and every American who ventured within range of a German gun, on sea or land, should be shot. That was the universal sentiment.

The suggestion that a continuation of the submarine warfare would inevitably bring America into the war did not perturb the people in the slightest.

"How can America do us more harm than she is now doing?" they asked. "American bullets are shooting down our men, American food is sustaining our enemies, American dollars are working against us in every possible way. Let America come into the war and give us a chance to pay her back for what she has done to us. She couldn't harm us any more if she were a belligerent. Why allow her to remain neutral and go unscathed?"

The jubilation with which the news of the sinking of the Lusitania was received by the German people was general. It was so significant that I believe America would have declared war immediately had it been known. I have failed to find a single German who did not exult over the dastardly crime, and the activity of the Zeppelins in their raids on open towns evoked similar demonstrations.

That the views which the people held regarding the conduct of the war were strongly influenced by the public press, which was absolutely controlled by the government, was only to be expected. The fact that in peace time the press of Germany was perhaps the most reliable in the world, made of it a particularly valuable tool in the hands of the government in time of war.

The German newspaper is gospel to the people. The last word in any argument was always furnished by proof supplied by some newspaper article. "Es steht in der Zeitung," liberally translated, "The paper says so," was always final and conclusive. Nothing the papers declared was too preposterous to be believed.

The press was used to excellent advantage to conceal reverses and to make the utmost capital out of successes. Right from the start the newspapers declared that Germany was fighting a defensive war; that the nations of the world had jumped on Germany's neck because they were jealous of her growing power.

The importance which the kaiser and his leaders placed in public opinion among the German people is clearly illustrated by the announcements they made and the measures they resorted to from time to time, for home consumption.

When in December, 1916, for instance, the kaiser realized that the resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare, which he had determined upon, might bring neutral nations, including the United States, into the war, he felt that it was necessary to do something to uphold the spirit of his people. It took the form of a proposal of peace to the allies.

This proposal was designed to accomplish two distinct purposes: First, it was to convince the German people that their kaiser was really the peace-loving monarch he had always professed to be; second, it was to demoralize the allies by dividing them against themselves.

This much is certain: The kaiser never intended the allies to accept the proposal he made. He admitted that much to me, as did also the Prince von Pless, his most intimate advisor. It was termed in such a way that the allies could not possibly accept it. But it served one of the purposes which it was intended to achieve, and nearly accomplished the other.

(To Be Continued)

DEAF MEN MAKE GOOD AVIATORS

Washington, D. C., Sept. 24.—"which have been conducted recently the military aviation service in that deaf mutes may be turned particularly efficient aviators."

are, in fact, certain points where deaf man has a distinct advantage over the man who can hear. For one thing, deaf people are never sea-sick. They never grow dizzy when in high altitudes—neither mountains nor clouds hold any terrors for them, and they have no feeling of dread. This is due to the fact that deaf mutes do not possess any sense of motion. Another point in favor of the deaf airman is that he is not worried by the explosion of airplane engines. The

A SOLDIER'S APPEAL

Won't you write me a cheering letter
And send some news from home?
I'll be on my way most any day,
Sailing through foreign sea foam.

I'll be on my way to sunny France,
Where we'll battle the cruel Hun,
Who quails at the sight of Freeman's might
And scampers away on a run.

We have the kaiser running now
As he never ran before;
It's no Russian fight, by a hell of a sight,
But has the Yankees sore.

Don't worry about the khaki boys,
As the Yankees never lose;
It isn't much fun, but it's got to be done
We'll make the kaiser snooze.

So now is the time to do your bit,
While you have the time and the chance;
Don't hesitate, as it's getting late,
And I'm needed now in France.

When with battling against the Hun
The khaki boys are through,
I'll pack my trunk at the Western front
And return sweetheart, to you.
—Private George J. Stanley
18th Co. 5 Tr. Br., 155 Depot Brigade
Camp Lee, Va.

PRIVATE SALE

Household furniture for sale. Two bed sets, hall rack, chairs, washer and other articles. Call on premises of W. C. Cardon, South Second street. S25-2

Keep Warm These Cool Mornings

To take away the chill of the Fall days, an oil stove is just the thing.

You can carry it about easily and use it where it is most needed. It is attractive in appearance and economical in operation—a cheerful companion for breakfast—useful in any room in your house.

The price is low, \$5.65 to \$8.50, according to finish.

Clearfield Hardware Co.

125 Market St

Clearfield, Pa.

BUY W. S. S. AND THRIFT STAMPS TODAY ANY
EVERY DAY



Uncle Sam Says:--- Pay For Your Paper In Advance

Then he comes along with a specific order to all newspapers to discontinue all papers to subscribers who are not paid in advance of October 1st.

The Federal order leaves us no alternative in the matter—if you are a mail subscriber and received a letter from us a short time ago advising you of the expiration date of your subscription and do not place your name in the paid-in-advance file your paper will be stopped with the issue of September 30th.

Don't Delay---Mail Your Subscription Now This Ruling Applies To Mail Subscribers Only

Wherever we maintain a carrier service the collectors and agents will continue to collect monthly as before. This applies to Clearfield, Curwensville, Grapian, Woodland, Osceola Mills and Madera. If you're paid in advance and get your paper by mail, you will be notified in plenty of time previous to the expiration of your subscription so that you will have plenty of time to remit before your name is taken off the list.

Subscription Rates

1 year	\$4.00	3 months	\$1.00
6 months	\$2.00	1 month	40c

Remember:---This Is Not Optional With Us
It Is An Imperative Order To Save Paper.

THE PROGRESS

SHINOLA

AMERICA'S SHOE POLISH

We have complied with the Government's request to be satisfied with a reasonable profit and to keep the quality up to standard.



The Same Quality
The Same Price—Ten Cents

Our increased volume of sales, foresight in buying and rigid economy in manufacture, enable you to buy

**SHINOLA At The Same Price
As Always—Ten Cents**

50 Good Shines to the Box

Good for Leather

Makes Shoes wear longer
and look better

Black, Tan, White, Red, Brown

BUY LIBERTY BONDS

Helmhold & Stewart

Classified Ads For Everybody

FOR SALE

WANTED—Girl for kitchen. Apply at Clearfield hospital. S24-tfc

FOR SALE—Two teams of 67 inch mine, mules. Have been working at mines. Also wagons harness, etc. Well broken and good workers. Apply Goodyear mine, Winburne, Pa. Both phones. S18-6tp

FOR SALE—1918 Model Dodge touring car. Extra good condition. Low price to quick buyer. Owner going to army. Apply Box 682, Curwensville. S20-tf-ch

FOR SALE—Saxon roadster. P. V. good tires. \$100 dollars. W. C. Low, R. D. 4. S19-1wc

FOR SALE—Team of horses. One grey and other black. Combined weight 2900. Good workers for sale at a reasonable price. R. V. Mains, Woodland, R. D. S23-1w-pd

FOR SALE—Two milk cows 3 years old and 4 weeks old pigs. Inquire J. Reynolds Fullerton, Clearfield, H. & C. telephone. S23-3t

FIRE SALE—500 yards of linoleum damaged by water to be sold for cash at bargain prices, also a lot of heating stoves and ranges. Herman Hoffman, West Market street. S23-3tc

FOR SALE—About forty empty empty barrels. 60c to \$1.50 apiece. Inquire D. B. Wall, Curwensville. S25-5t

LOST

LOST—Gold tie pin set with circle of pearls and an amethyst. Lost on Nichols or William street. Reward for return to Progress. S23-3t

LOST—A green pocketbook, containing a sum of money, a receipt and a few small articles. Lost near P. R. R. station in Blue Hall or just after boarding the 6:00 train Sunday, Sept. 15. Finder please return to Pearl Peters, 7th street, Clearfield, and receive reward. S23-4tp

LOST—Pocketbook containing sum of money, also registration card of owner. Reward to return to address on card or The Progress office. S24-2tc

LOST—Black pocketbook last evening between High School and Schull's studio. Contains some bills from City Bakery and check. Return to Progress and receive reward. S25-4tc

FOUND

FOUND—Red and white spotted heifer strayed away. Seven or eight months old. Will be found at the home of Alvin Hall, Allport, Pa.

FOUND—A sum of money on street near County National Bank. Owner may have same by proving property and paying for this notice. S23-3t-ch

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Girl for general housework. No washing or ironing and good wages. Apply at Progress. S25-4tc

WANTED—An elevator boy at the Dinsling hotel. S25-2t-ch

SAGE TEA KEEPS YOUR HAIR DARK

To feel your best day in and day out to feel your hair dark, no hair to cost your tongue and cause your breath or dull your head; no digestion bilious attacks, sick headache, constipation or gray hair, all these things come from the inside like you have not seen. This is very important, because the skin pores do not absorb impurities into the blood while the bowel pores do have a well known physician.

To keep these pores and toxins well flushed from the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels drink before breakfast each day, a glass of hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it. This will cleanse purify and freshen the entire alimentary tract before putting more food into the stomach.

Get a quarter pound of limestone phosphate from your pharmacist. It is inexpensive and most excellent except a south western which is not unpleasant. Drink phosphate hot water every morning to rid your system of these poisons and toxins; also to prevent their formation.

To feel like young folks feel; like you felt before your blood serum and muscles became saturated with an accumulation of body poisons begin this treatment and above all keep it up! As soon as hot water act on the skin cleansing, sweetening and purifying so limestone phosphate and hot water before breakfast act on the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels.

Bonds build ships.
Buy after it hurts!

News of OUR NEIGHBORS

CURWENSVILLE

Mark Patterson was again stricken down on Monday evening and at this writing is lying unconscious at his home on Ridge avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Curry came down from Kermoor on Tuesday and removed a load of furniture left to them by the late Mrs. Manuel Harley.

Miss Mary Wright has registered as a student in the Maple street hospital, DuBois, where she will train for a professional nurse.

The members of the 8th grade held a marshmallow roast in the grove on Ridge avenue last night. All had a good time.

Curwensville physicians report considerable grip and influenza floating around among their patients. The unsettled condition of the weather is said to be the cause of the disorder.

Miss Leonora Ake leaves today to enter the University hospital at Philadelphia, where she will enter training to become a professional nurse. Her many friends wish her unbounded success in her undertaking.

Auxiliary Bishop Gannon of Erie, will administer Confirmation in St. Timothy's church at Curwensville at 8:30 Saturday morning, September 28 and not Friday morning September 27 as incorrectly stated in the Progress last evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mullen, and son Frederick, who spent almost a month at and near Camp Meade, visiting a son, Sergeant Mullen of the regular army, returned to their home here Sunday, well pleased with their trip.

The funeral of Mrs. Fred Bloom was held from her late home yesterday afternoon, and was largely attended by relatives and neighbors. Her body was conveyed to the Friend's cemetery above town and interred along side of that of her husband.

The women's mass meeting in the M. E. church last evening was quite largely attended and the way was paved by which the ladies will be a leading factor in disposing of a large amount of the Fourth Liberty Loan bonds. The Liberty chorus furnished some excellent music for the occasion.

The ladies of the Curwensville Red Cross have their headquarters at Harry Teats' store this week where they will be glad to receive contributions of clothing for the Belgian and French war sufferers. Representatives of the Red Cross will be at the Teats store every afternoon from 1 to 5 o'clock. Bring in your contributions and thus help "clothe the naked."

Clearfield County Railroads As far back as 1829 or 1830 Hardman Phillips, of Philipsburg, Centre county, conceived the idea of making a railroad from Petesburg on the line of the Pennsylvania canal to the coal fields in the Moshannon coal basin, and actually at his own expense had a survey of the route made. It was to ascend the Allegheny mountains by a number of incline planes, it being understood at that early day that no motive power could work successfully on a grade of over 52 feet to the mile. The wealth and influence of the projector of the scheme could not, however, carry it through; it failed, mainly because of opposition at home.

To his neighbors Mr. Phillips' scheme of ascending a mountain towering 2,500 feet above the water, with a railroad seemed preposterous. They had not seen, as he had, the working of coal mines in England and were, in fact, ignorant of the treasures of the earth buried in the Moshannon basin. Mr. Phillips owned 75,000 acres of land on the Moshannon and its tributaries, and at that time worth millions of dollars, and he readily seen what the future of that immense estate would be, but it seemed to be so far distant and his ideas of developing the country were so discouraged by his neighbors as well as by his time of life, which was considered past maturity, that in 1848 he sold the entire estate, including his handsome home in Philipsburg, to Messrs. Uiman & Stanley, of New York, for \$260,000. He received only \$20,000 upon the sale. The purchasers proved to be mere speculators without capital, and much to the regret of Mr. Phillips he was obliged to take it back. It proved fortunate for him, however, because in the succeeding five years his agents effected a sale of the property for over \$500,000.

From that time forward such property rose in high value, at first for the timber, the coal being valueless unless reached by a railroad.

In 1851, when the late ex-governor Bigler was a candidate for the office of governor of Pennsylvania, at a meeting of his friends held in Philipsburg a speaker on the platform declared his belief that a railroad would ascend the Allegheny mountains and that ere ten years had rolled around the shriek of the engine would wake up the slumbering people of that town. Intelligent business men ridiculed the idea yet the prophecy was verified. Mr. Phillips had seen thirty years before what would be the result.

In 1852 a charter was obtained for a railroad from Tyrone to Lake Erie by way of Clearfield, Brookville, Clarion, Franklin and Meadville to Erie. Gen. Patton, Jas. T. Leonard, G. R. Barrett, and others of Clearfield; Samuel Wilson, Geo. W. Arnold and others of Clarion were members of the company and took a lively interest in this, the second movement in favor of a railroad across the mountains. The enterprise received the cold shoulder from some and perhaps from different motives, yet the people generally gave it their warmest support. The Pennsylvania was appealed to for aid but without success. The Atlantic and Great Western railway, the eastern terminus of which was at Salamanca on the N. Y., Lake Erie and Western road, was finally induced to look for an independent route from Meadville, on their road, to New York and Philadelphia, and after making a full examination adopted the proposed route through Clearfield county. For the purpose of building the road they availed themselves of the charter granted in 1852 and made a survey and located upon it. This was in 1853, and only for a financial crisis in England, occurring at that time, in which the great head of the enterprise, Sir Maron Baring, was engulfed, the road would have been built. The company had secured a charter for a through route, had leased the Catawissa road and made terms with the New Jersey Central road by means of which they would have reached New York, and with the Reading road, by which they would reach Philadelphia. The Pennsylvania company seeing that the new enterprise would prove a competitor for the through trade and would have almost the entire tonnage of the bituminous coal region, antagonized them at every point. By a series of law suits and litigations of every kind, the company were delayed in their purpose until want or means defeated the object.

The effort, however, had the effect of awakening the P. R. R. company to the vast importance of tapping the bituminous coal fields of Clearfield county. The Sandy Lick railroad company was then chartered and the road graded as far as Philipsburg, by individual subscriptions along the line. Two hundred twenty-five thousand dollars were then borrowed from the P. R. R. company for the purpose of laying the track, etc., the road being mortgaged for that amount. The mortgage was afterward foreclosed and the road went into the hands of the P. R. R. company.

This only brought the road to Philipsburg. The citizens of Clearfield and vicinity contributed \$80,000 to get it to Clearfield, and later the good people of Curwensville put their hands in their pockets to the tune of \$50,000 for the road's extension to Curwensville. Such is the history of the T. and C. branch and the early railroad agitations.

Notwithstanding the great cost the T. and C. branch has been a great benefit to the people of Clearfield county. It gave a value to timber and coal lands which were valueless before its building and with the last named product, it had a wonderful influence in its development into one of the leading industries. In fact the mineral wealth of Clearfield county has been developed beyond the sanguine hope of any one. The fact that the T. and C. road is the most profitable branch of the P. R. R. system is ample evidence of what it is doing for the county. The coal and fire clay product shipped along brings an income almost sufficient to support the county. It is due also to these minerals almost entirely that our increase in population in the last decade exceeded that of any other county in the state.

Many persons were sincere in believing that the building of the road would be an unprofitable undertaking. One old and intelligent business man of Curwensville, said when the struggle was going on "Only two trains a year be required, one to bring the supplies in the fall and one to bring the watermen home in the spring." Another one remarked that "it would

CLEARFIELD'S BEST STORE

LEITZINGER BROS.

CLOSE DAILY
5 P. M.
Saturday 9 P. M.



There's Full Value In Every Coat We Offer

Stylish winter coats that will delight the eye and give you splendid wear. The materials not only have a fine appearance, but have the added virtue of giving you warmth with light weight. Coats designed with shawl collar, deep cuffs and wide border of seal plush, giving a very rich appearance to the color of the material, these coats have two pockets and are trimmed with buttons, high grade satin linings \$35.00 which look like silk, and will wear as long as the coat. Good range of colors at, each

A high class all wool velour winter coat. Made of extra fine, soft, fleecy wool cloth, very light in weight yet warm enough for cold weather wear. Rich Baltic seal fur collar may be fastened up around neck or worn turned down, cuffs and belt of same material trimmed with buttons. Satin lining \$45.00 which will wear better than an all silk fabric. Brown, black, taupe, grey at, each



One Lot Ladies' High Grade Coats, Dresses

Which we offer for quick sale at, each \$25.00
On this rack you will find many exceptional values.

Girls' coats of fine finished wool velour with shawl collar and cuffs, wide belt, trimmed with fancy buttons, and two large patch pockets, sateen lined. Colors, each .. \$25.00

Girls' stunning military coat of fine quality heavy weight. Single breasted, two large patch pockets, collar and cuffs same material. Military like buttons and belt buckle inverted plaited back. Can be buttoned to chin or worn open \$19.50



Reliable Furnishings For Boys

Boys' K. & E. blouse waists, attached or detached collars. Neat patterns. Ages 75c to \$1.00 from 6 to 16 years, each

Boys' knee pants, great variety of patterns, blue serge and corduroy. All sizes at \$1.00 to \$2.25

Boys' sweaters in blue, grey and red or khaki. All styles, including army style. Prices are very moderate.

Boys' shirts, all styles, colors 75c to \$1.00 and sizes, each

Big shipment of boys' underwear in two piece and union suits just arrived. We have them in all sizes and will price them exceptionally low, on sale Friday. Don't miss this. Buy a season's supply.

Boys' Kazoo Athletic suspender waist and hose support. Ages 4 to 14 at, each 65c

Boys' gloves. Wool or leather, also big line of mittens, all styles. Lowly priced 25c to \$1.50 at

Shoes—all sizes. Black or tan, the sturdy shoe for Real Boys. Ask to see these. Prices right.

Bradley sweaters for men and boys. Made of Saxony yarn Jumbo stitch with a 10-inch adjustable shawl collar reinforced button and button holes. Pockets knitted into the sweater and lined with satin. Eight neat bone buttons \$12.00

be a good thing for the farmers, they can get their flour cheaper." Little did these men think that in twenty years the branch road would be so crowded with cars that shippers would be clamoring for a double track to accommodate the increased business.

In 1882 it was predicted that those who lived 25 or 30 years from that date, would be surprised to see a railroad traverse the course of the Susquehanna river from the mouth of Cherrytree, tapping the large coal fields in Penn. Bell and Burnside townships. Another to go up Moshannon and another up Clearfield creek and still another up Anderson creek to connect with the low grade and perhaps a through line to Pittsburgh. This prediction has been verified and wherever there is coal you will find a railroad.

WHAT BETTER TRIBUTE COULD ANY MAN WISH TO OBTAIN

(Continued From Page One)

one of the boys said, "You ought to write to his mother, Miss Cutter. The Sarge thought the world of his mother."

"I'm going to," replied the nurse, "you boys write out what you think of the Sergeant, and I'll send that, too."

What The Boys Wrote

The boys did, and here are a few lines from them:

Private Elmer Hyland wrote, "I was with him as soon as he came from the operation, and I cried when he went. He was a great boy—a clean fellow through and through. I wish my foot was so I could walk with him to the cemetery."

Wagoner John Trask wrote, "Our Sergeant is gone. Why, I loved that fellow like my own brother. I've seen other fellows go but I never felt like this."

Serg. Vincent Sauer wrote, "I never felt worse since I came in the fight. He was game to the last, always cheerful, and when I called 'Good luck to you' he answered 'Thanks, I'll be O. K. soon.' We always had fun around his bed, he was so cheerful. He was one of the finest fellows I ever knew."

They buried the Sergeant in the afternoon.

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"I'm going to," replied the nurse, "you boys write out what you think of the Sergeant, and I'll send that, too."

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the American graveyard in a pretty Lorraine valley, with an American flag over the coffin, as eighteen soldiers fired three shots over the grave and the bugler gave "taps". Then some of the boys whose injuries permitted their attending the funeral, gathered flowers in the valley and the nurses placed them on the grave with red, white and blue ribbons around them.

Pile Sufferers! Clever Ohio Chemist Says This Great Prescription Taken Internally Has Never Failed

Even Chronic cases of 20 to 30 Years standing, with profuse bleeding, have been completely cured in from three to ten days

No discovery of recent years in the field of medicine has caused such a stir as the discovery of the medical profession of the recent discovery that piles can be successfully treated and cured at home by a wonderful prescription known to druggists at Mirro Pile Remedy.

It has been proved that so called external remedies applied or inserted into the rectum cannot cure piles and at the best only give temporary relief. This is also true of surgical operations which simply remove them after formation, but in no wise acts on the source of the trouble.

This prescription, although taken internally is not digested in the stomach, but is rapidly absorbed into the blood stream and acts on the source of the trouble.

By its soothing, healing action it first allays all inflammation and then by direct contact with all ulcers and piles, causes them to heal and disappear forever.

It's positively marvelous how speedily it acts. Blessed relief often comes in two or three days at most, even in cases with profuse bleeding that have resisted all known treatments and operation really wonderful results have been accomplished.

The author of this amazing discovery desires all sufferers to know that he does not want a cent of anyone's money unless they are cured. He has instructed druggists all over the country to guarantee it in every case of blind bleeding or protruding piles.

IMPORTANT: What is known as itching piles are not piles in the true sense of the word, although this condition may accompany a true case of piles. For this condition Mirro Pile Remedy has been prepared and it is not necessary to take the prescription.

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GLOBE New Driggs THEATRE

TONIGHT

World Brady feature
Carlyle Blackwell and Evelyn Greeley
in
"HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS"
In 6 thrilling acts

Special War Pictures
Britain's Bulwarks

Music by the orchestra
Admission 10c

COMING TOMORROW

World Brady Feature
Henry Kolker with star cast in
"THE WARNING"
In 5 wonderful acts

The Bull Eye
The Wonderful serial

THEATRE

TONIGHT

Constance Talmadge
With entire company of stars in
"SCANDAL"

Great comedy drama
Don't miss it

Special Comedy

They're orchestra
Admission main floor 25c

Balcony 20c

We Pay war tax

Get sale no on for "The Girl With
out a Chance"

Gossip for Tonight's Tea Table

A fine big boy baby was born to Mr. and Mrs. C. H. H. at the Clearfield hospital yesterday morning and babe are getting along nicely.

Mrs. Jennie Morrison of Lawrence township received word that her son Harris Lee, has arrived safely overseas. He is in G. Company, 30th Pioneer Infantry.

Miss Catherine Etzweiler entertained her sewing club at her home on South Fourth street last evening. Delicious refreshments were enjoyed.

Mrs. John I. Thompson of New York City formerly of Curwensville is visiting at the home of Alex P. Krcher on Reed street.

Leslie Halford and John Duffen two well known Clearfield boys left on the 11:43 train for Ann Arbor, Michigan, where they will take a course in the University of Michigan. They expect to take a naval or military course.

"TED" ROWLES WAS KILLED IN ACTION AUGUST 12TH

Another Clearfield boy has made the supreme sacrifice upon the battlefields of France. The fourth sturdy son of old Clearfield to give up his life for the cause of world freedom was Theodore Arthur Rowles, son of Mr. and Mrs. Verne Rowles, of Kerr Addition.

More than two weeks ago an employee of The Progress office received a letter from a friend "over there" which conveyed the sad intelligence that one of his comrades, "Ted" Rowles, of Clearfield, had been killed by a Hun bullet. On Friday last we were shown another letter containing the sad story, but on account of no official notice and not wishing to distress his family, we refrained from publishing any reference to same.

Yesterday afternoon the following telegram was received:
Washington, D. C., Sept. 24, 1918.
Mrs. Libbie Rowles,
Clearfield, Pa.

Deeply regret to inform you that Private Theodore Arthur Rowles is officially reported as killed in action August 12th.

E. HARRIS,
Acting Adj. General.
Theodore Arthur Rowles was a big, husky lad, and a member of one of Clearfield county's largest pioneer families. He enlisted in Co. L, of the old 18th Regiment N. G. P., at Ridge-

way, Pa., on July 24th, 1917, being then just a few months over 16 years of age. He accompanied his regiment to Camp Hancock and went to France with the Keystone Division. He was a model soldier and a general favorite with both officers and men. In describing his death one of his comrades says in his letter: "I suppose you know by this time that poor Ted Rowles was killed. He was a fine soldier and had four buddies to his credit before he fell."

Theodore Arthur Rowles was born on August 28, 1901, and was therefore 17 years, 5 months and 12 days of age when he died with his face to the foe.

The sympathy of the community goes out to Mr. and Mrs. Rowles, who have two other sons in the army. The deceased carried a \$5000 life insurance policy with the government.

STOCKS IRREGULAR

New York, Sept. 25.—Irregular prices marked the opening of the Stock Market here today. United States steel was weak, opening at 110 1/4 off 1/4. Central leather opened at 70 1/4 up 1/4. Mexican Petroleum opened at 106 1/4 off 1/4. Marine preferred opened at 26 1/4 off 1/4.

Bonds buy bullets.
Roll in the dories!
On with the tanks.
Are YOU fighting?
MONEY TALKS!
Your duty is plain!
Do it for the Boys!
Answer "I WILL!"
Today is Bond day.
Every Bond counts!
You owe it to them.



Scene from "The Girl Without a Chance" at the New Driggs Theatre, Thursday, Sept. 26

CHILDREN
Should not be "dosed" for colds—apply the "outside" treatment—
VICKS VAPORUB
NEW PRICES—30c, 60c, \$1.20

SALES LADIES WANTED APPLY IN PERSON

Style Show Week

This Semi-Annual Fashion Occasion Presenting The Modes For The Forthcoming Season

Style Week is held at this store for the prime purpose of acquainting our customers with the modes that will be in vogue during the coming Fall season.

This season, this event becomes of greater importance. And mainly because of the fact that a very careful and painstaking effort has been made to secure only such garments and such fashions as our customers can depend upon as absolutely correct and wearable.

The authentic modes for the season find fullest representation in this important fashion event so we shall deem it a pleasure to have you inspect the new stocks at your leisure during these Fashion Days.



A Most Unusual Showing of \$5 Hats for Our Style Show Week

This announcement could not be more interesting to certain women. Especially those who make it a point to visit our Millinery Style Show on the first days, make careful examination of the various new tendencies and at the same time definitely determine upon a certain style that is shown. This collection includes representative ideas of each prevailing mode and thought; they have been assembled with greatest care and discrimination by our millinery buyers and our own milliners. And yet, you need but pay \$5 for an exclusive model!

The New Coats, Suits and Dresses in Every Desirable Mode

Whether the coat is to be of the long or short model, whether trimmed with fur or with large collar and beaver, whether the suit is to be of average length or a long coated model with the long, narrow skirt, whether the dress is to be of satin, serge or other material and will show various manners of trimming to bring out the silhouette effect, you may be sure of finding any style desired in our very extensive collection.

From information at hand, we believe we serve the best interests of our customers by advising early choice.

New Fall Coats \$19.75 to \$87.50.
New Fall Suits, \$25.00 to \$87.50.
New Fall Dresses, \$15.00 to \$67.50.

Extremely Attractive Georgette Blouses \$5.95 to \$16.50

In the newest styles, have the new collars in the effective round and square shapes, also the collarless styles. Many are beaded—others have combination of two colors of the same material—others show tucks and lace trimming.

An important element is that they look especially good when worn. All the new colors are shown.

Fall Suits for Misses in Styles for Immediate Wear

All fashionable models, ready for immediate wearing, and as a matter of fact much in demand at this time for girls going to school.

The suits are made of serge, gaberdine and oxfords, including silvertone. Made in youthful pleasing models; most of them have belted ideas with the semi-long coated effect.

Styles are simple, though unusually effective. All the garments carefully made and finely tailored. Prices range from \$25.00 to \$55.00.

A. W. LEONARDSON CO.

Down, Down, Down PILE ON YOUR DOLLARS



WILSON TO OPEN BOND CAMPAIGN IN NEW YORK

Washington, Sept. 25.—President Wilson will open the six billion dollar Liberty Loan campaign in New York Friday evening, it was stated today. He will speak in the Metropolitan Opera House.

New York, Sept. 25.—This will be President Wilson's first opportunity to discuss the international situation since it has developed such a new and sensational feature—the great Allied

Bulk Shelled Nut Meats

In our candy section we have added an innovation in the shape of fresh stocks of shelled English Walnuts, Brazil Nuts, Pecans, Pistachio Nuts. Small, fresh stocks will be the feature. Cheaper for you in the end to buy the shelled nuts.

STEWART'S DRUG STORE
The San Toy Store

NEW YORK BOMBED PLEASE DO NOT GET UNDULY EXCITED YET

New York, Sept. 25.—Bombing only gives that tired feeling to the dwellers in the streets there. Investigation showed that the shells came from guns at Fort Totten and were fired across the bow of a ship which was leaving New York harbor in disregard to a signal halt. Recently a shell burst near the Chateau Hotel on City Island and it was discovered the "dud" came from a six inch gun nearby. So far there has been no casualties.

Paris, Sept. 25.—The German-American conference on the exchange of prisoners will keep its proceedings secret until a decision is reached according to dispatches received from Bern today.

PRISONER CONFERENCE RESULT REMAINS IN DOUBT

Spell fight like this—L-I-B-E-R-T-Y B-O-N-D-S.

TODAY'S EVENTS

1517th day of the Great War.

The Minnesota conference of the M. E. church meets in annual session at St. Paul today with Bishop Wilson presiding.

The general sessions of the annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans will begin today at Tulsa, Okla.

The annual convention and tournament of the Massachusetts State Firemen's association will open today at Fitchburg.

Pittsburgh is to be the meeting place today of the annual convention of the Central States division of the American Water Works association.

Save Money!

Renew your subscription to the Saturday Evening Post, The Ladies' Home Journal and The Woman's Home Companion this month. You can still get them at the old prices. Any one, until October 1st, \$1.50

TAYLOR
The Magazine Man.

Last Chance AT Old Price

Monday, Sept. 30th will be the last day on which you can secure these periodicals at these prices.

The Ladies' Home Journal \$1.50

The Saturday Evening Post \$1.50

Country Gentleman \$1.00

On October 1st the price will advance to \$1.75 for the Journal and \$2.00 for the Post.

I will make a special effort to see all my Clearfield subscribers before October 1st. In case I do not find you at home please mail me your subscription not later than Monday morning, Sept. 30. I shall also be pleased to take care of any new subscribers at the old rates.

RALPH P. HEISEY

Authorized Subscription Representative